





KABUL, Aug. 2, (Bakhtar).—The first meeting of the Cabinet convened at 9:00 a.m. this morning under the chairmanship of the President of the State and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud in the Foreign Ministry building.

In his inaugural address Mohammad Daoud said, "For the realisation of the objectives of the Republican government dedication in the fulfillment of duties, incessant hard work, and sacrifice and devotion in the service of the people are required".

"The change of regime, and the establishment of the new republican order in Afghanistan which has been hailed by all stratas of the people has ushered in a new page in the history of Afghanistan, the memory of which will remain in the pages of history as a big achievement. The new order and its new hopes increases the great task of my colleagues", he said.

"The start of a new regime, guiding it into supreme national objectives which follows it, its evolution and making it mature are not an easy task", Mohammad Daoud said.

The President and Prime Minis-

ter of the Republic of Afghanistan hoped that his colleagues will show in practice that the Republican Government, for the progress of its objectives, will do all it can and to the extent conditions permit.

At the end of Mohammad Daoud's address, Justice Minister Dr. Abdul Majid on behalf of his cabinet colleagues assured the President and Prime Minister of the Republic of Afghanistan that the ministers will not refrain from any hard work and necessary sacrifice in the fulfillment of their duties.

The Justice Minister added: For the alleviating of the present social and economic difficulties of the country and realisation of the high hopes and aspirations of the President and Prime Minister of the Republic of Afghanistan and attainment of social justice honesty and hard work will be utilised. And under the high mottos of the new order and for realisation of the national aspirations of the people and alleviation of poverty, and illiteracy no sacrifice and devotion will be withheld.

CABINET HOLDS FIRST MEETING



Dr. Mohammad Hasan Sharq,
the Deputy Prime Minister



Justice Minister,
Dr. Abdul Majid



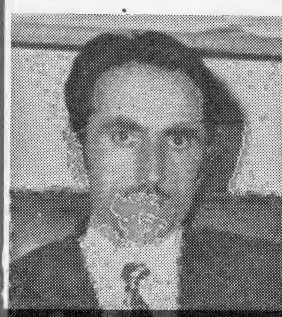
Finance Minister,
Sayed Abdul Ellah



Mines & Industries Minister,
Prof. Dr. Abdul Gayem



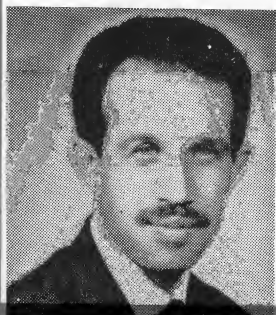
Public Works Minister,
Eng. Ghausuddin



Communications Minister,
Eng. Abdul Hameed



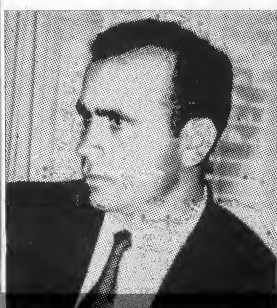
Public Health Minister,
Prof. Dr. Nazar Mohammad Sekandai



Information & Culture Minister,
Prof. Dr. Abdul Rahim Navin



Agriculture & Irrigation Minister,
Chulam Jallanai Bakhtari



Interior Minister,
Faiz Mohammad



Education Minister,
Dr. Nehmatullah Pazhwak



Frontier Affairs Minister,
Eng. Pacha Gul



On July 28, a goodwill delegation from Libya, headed by Shaikh Mahmoud Sobhie, the Secretary-General of the Libyan Islamic Organisation, arrived in Kabul and was given an audience by President of State and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud.

The delegation delivered a special message from Mo'amar Al-Gaddafi, the President of Libya, to President Daoud, in which official recognition of the Republic of Afghanistan was extended by the Republic of Libya and hopes were expressed for the continued

friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. President Daoud was also invited to make an official visit to Libya.



At the beginning of August, U.S. Senator Charles H. Percy, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, paid an unofficial visit to Afghanistan.

He delivered warm and sincere messages from President Nixon to President Daoud, and assured reporters that United States aid in economic growth and agricultural production in Afghanistan would continue.



A delegation from Iraq, headed by Iraqi Education Minister Dr. Ahmad Abdul Satar Al-Jawari, paid a two-day visit to Afghanistan starting on 5 August.

The delegation was received by President Daoud, and delivered to him a goodwill message from the President of Iraq, Hassan Al-Bakr. Meetings were also held with several Cabinet ministers.



On August 24, President Daoud received the Algerian Minister of Tourism, Abdul Aziz Al Maawi, who was heading a goodwill mission sent by President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria.

Al Maawi delivered a special message from his President in which President Daoud was warmly congratulated on his election as President and Prime Minister of the Republic of Afghanistan. Hopes were also expressed for the continuance of the existing friendly relations between the two countries, and President Daoud was invited to pay an official visit to Algeria.



The arrival at Kabul Airport on 18 August of Victor Ivanovich Menan, the President of the Middle East Affairs Department in the Soviet Foreign Ministry.



The Iraqi good-will delegation at a reception hosted by Education Minister Dr. Pazhwak in Baghe Bala restaurant on August 5, 1973.

The editor of Bombay weekly Blitz visited Afghanistan in September. The editor, R. Karanjia is seen here with Information and Culture Minister Dr. Nevin, the Indian ambassador, and some Information and Culture Ministry officials.



JUMHOURIAT DAILY MAKES ITS DEBUT, AUG. 4, 1973



Jumburiat daily

The publication of the daily Jumburiat in Afghanistan by the Information and Culture Ministry symbolises the turning point in the history of the press in this country.

Jumburiat is the product of the Republican order, the first concrete sign in the field of information and mass media which directly reflects the weight and conception of the new political thinking. It is, at the same time, as its name manifests, a milestone for a destination, a national destination, a national path which has to be built, beautified and leads to the higher aspirations of the common men.

Jumburiat is a good instrument for a good cause. It will reflect the spirit of the greatest change which has taken place in the recorded history of Afghanistan. It has started publication with the steppingstone of such a regime from which the masses have great expectation. Now that the newspaper has made a timely and appropriate start, it is up to the elite and intellectuals to come forward and take part in this new Republican institution.

Like any other newspaper, Jumburiat informs, educates and guides the masses, helps awaken social and political consciousness, and points the national path for progress and prosperity.

As an educator, it will acquaint, incessantly and permanently, our people with the ideals and principles of republicanism, an institute which is completely new and the propagation of which was not allowed, overtly or covertly, in Afghanistan for hundreds of years because of the nature of past regimes!



'Jamhouriat' popular in provinces with reading public

In a developing society, the role of guidance is equally significant. It is an acknowledged fact that the channelisation of the thoughts of the people into social cause and development is among the most significant roles of the press in the developing nations.

Education and guidance go hand in hand, both are part of one another. The state in every developing country has the responsibility of guiding and educating masses who are in need, and to be able to achieve these objectives, the state ought to provide necessary means.

The daily Jamhouriat has been brought into existence with these specific aims in mind. While it has now become a reality, a living reality which every countryman and patriot sees and reads, it needs public support like any other national institution which will come into existence in line with the new Republican order.

KABUL, Aug. 8, (Bakhtar).—

The Jamhouriat daily is becoming highly popular among all the Afghan reading public. This is stated by the Directors of Information and Culture Department in Herat, Kandahar, Nangarhar, Paktia, Paktiya, Jozjan, Baghlan, Kunduz, Badakhshan, Ghazni, Helmand and Farah.

In their despatches yesterday the Directors of Information and Culture in various provinces said when the first issue of the daily arrived hundreds of scholars, teachers and officials were awaiting to get theirs.

They add in their reports that readers of Jamhouriat daily, which made its debut at the beginning of the week, consider the daily as a manifestation of single-mindedness of the regime and the people for ensuring of the objectives of Republic of Afghanistan.



The Minister of Information and Culture, Dr. Navin, held a conference with the delegation from the Committee of Cultural Affairs of the French Parliament in which views were exchanged on the expansion of education and cultural cooperation between Afghanistan and France.



Soviet military delegation visits Kabul

KABUL, Oct. 16, (Bakhtar).— At the invitation of the National Defence Ministry a Soviet Union Marshal, Maskoleinko Gabriel Semanovich arrived here yesterday heading a Soviet military delegation. At the airport, the Soviet military delegation was welcomed by Artillery Commandant Gen. Mohammad Naseem and President of Logistics Gen. Mohammad Nazir Kabir Seraj and some officers of the National Defence Ministry, representative of the Foreign Ministry and the Soviet Ambassador to Kabul.

PRESIDENT ISSUES THREE DECREES ON GOVT. WORK

KABUL, July 28. (Bakhtar).—Three presidential decrees were issued to fill the vacuum created by the nullification of the Afghan Constitution.

The following is the text of the official announcement made Thursday:

Dear compatriots,

As everybody is aware, on July 17 the republican order was proclaimed in Afghanistan, under which the royal regime and all its legal system was abrogated.

In order to prevent Afghanistan from falling into a legal vacuum and the state's legal institutions from facing difficulties because of the lack of legislation, the President of State of the Republic of Afghanistan proclaims the following republican decrees officially for the notification of the dear countrymen:

REPUBLICAN DECREE NO. 1 DATED 26 JULY, 1973

In the name of God Almighty, the Benevolent, the Merciful, The President of State of the Republic of Afghanistan proclaims the following provisions:

First—Afghanistan is a republican state and accords with the true spirit of Islam.

Second—The provisions of the Constitution of October 1, 1964 are annulled from the date of the proclamation of the Republic, unless their validity are declared through republican decrees.

Third—The provisions of Chapter Two of the Constitution of October 1, 1964 related to the king are nullified and invalid from July 17, 1973.

Fourth—The powers embodied in Article Nine of the Constitution, of October 1, 1964 are transferred to the President of State of the Republic pending the promulgation of the new Constitution.

Fifth—The provisions of Chapter Four of the Constitution of

October 1, 1964 relating to parliament are annulled and invalid from July 17, 1973.

Sixth—The powers embodied in Article Four of the Constitution of October 1, 1964 are transferred to the President of the Republic pending the promulgation of the new Constitution.

Seventh—The provisions of other laws which do not contravene the republican regime and republican decrees are enforceable.

Eighth—No other law can be promulgated unless officially proclaimed after endorsement by the President of the Republic.

Ninth—To regulate its duties, the government shall prepare, in accordance with Republican decrees and laws, regulations which after endorsement by the Prime Minister, shall be enforced.

This order is issued for the enforcement of the above mentioned provisions.

Signed/ Mohammad Daoud,
The President of State of the Republic

REPUBLICAN DECREE NO. 2 DATED JULY 26, 1973.

In the name of God Almighty, the Benevolent, the Merciful,

The President of the Republic of Afghanistan proclaims the following provisions:

First—Officers and members of the armed forces and all civil servants and judges of the state, after taking the oath of loyalty to the Republic of Afghanistan, shall continue their duties.

Second—Those officers and civil servants who have been relieved of their posts through the decision of the Republic shall remain in a state of waiting in accordance with the regulations of the armed forces and Civil Service Law.

Third—Officers of the army and civil servants are subservient to the laws and republican decrees

and shall perform their duties in accordance with them and hold responsibility in accordance with the laws.

Fourth—The officers of the army and civil servants are duty-bound in the areas of their duties to sign the following document of loyalty to the Republic:

a—The text of the oath for the army of the Republic of Afghanistan:

I swear by God Almighty and the dignity of the Holy Koran that I shall be loyal to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and sacrifice my life in defending and protecting the national honour and territorial integrity of the nation in the honourable service of the army and its flag, under the guidance of the President of the Republic.

b. The text of the oath for civil servants:

I swear by God Almighty to be loyal to the Republic of Afghanistan, obey the President of the State, respect and enforce the decrees and laws of the Republic and not disobey their provisions, and my aim is to serve for the welfare of the people of Afghanistan and the Republic.

This order is issued for the enforcement of the above mentioned provisions.

Signed/ Mohammad Daoud,
The President of the State
of the Republic of Afghanistan.

THE REPUBLICAN DECREE NO. THREE DATED JULY 26, 1973.

In the name of God Almighty, the Benevolent, the Merciful,

The President of State of the Republic of Afghanistan proclaims the following provisions:

First—The provisions of Chapter Seven of the Constitution of October 1, 1964 related to the judiciary are abrogated from July 17, 1973.

Second—The powers entrusted to the king in the chapter on

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ARYANA

(AFGHANISTAN REPUBLIC)

JULY 17, 1973



the judiciary in the Constitution of October 1, 1964 are transferred to the President of the Republican State from July 17, 1973.

Third—The specific powers of the Chief Justice embodied in Chapter Seven of the Constitution of October 1, 1964 are being transferred to the Justice Minister after the issuance of this republican decree.

Fourth—The powers of the Supreme Court referred to in Chapter Seven of the Constitution of October 1, 1964 are transferred to the Council of Justice in the Justice Ministry.

Fifth—The Council of Justice of the Justice Ministry comprises as members the Minister of Justice (Attorney General) as Chairman, the President of the Cassation Court, the Deputy Attorney General, and the Deputy Minister for Administrative Affairs.

Sixth—The Prime Minister has the authority to appoint one or several learned people as members of the Council of Justice of the Justice Ministry. These members can also be appointed on the proposal of the minister of Justice with endorsement from the Prime Ministry. The members of the Council shall not hold any other post in the government.

Seventh—All the courts of Afghanistan are:

a—General courts which have the authority to consider all cases, unless the law clearly entrusts the handling of cases to other courts.

These courts are: cassation, appellate, provincial courts, primary courts, and other courts which are established, when necessary, on the proposal of the Council of Justice of the Justice Ministry and approval of the President of the Republic.

b—Special courts which have the power to handle cases which the law clearly entrusts to them. These courts are:

1. The sitting of the Council of Justice as the high court for judges.

2. Juvenile delinquent courts.

3. Labour and labourers' courts.

4. Special primary civil servants courts and other courts which will be established, when necessary, on the proposal of the Council of Justice with the approval of the President of the Republic.

Eight—The authority of the judiciary consists of attending to all disputes, in which real or legal persons, including the component parts of the state, are defendants and in whose presence disputes are handled.

The area of the authority of the army tribunals, exclusive to offences in the army of Afghanistan, is outside the order of this decree.

Ninth—The Law on the organization and authority of the judiciary which was promulgated according to a legislative decree and all its supplements are abrogated from July 17, 1973 but those provisions which do not contravene the provisions of this decree are enforceable in the name of the law of authority and organisation

of the judiciary of the Republic of Afghanistan.

Tenth—The judges of the Republic of Afghanistan are appointed on the proposal of the Justice Ministry with the approval of the President of the State.

Eleventh—Those judges who had the judicial authority in accordance with the previous laws prior to the promulgation of this decree, are obliged, with the proclamation of the Republic, to take the following oath in the name of the Republic of Afghanistan to be able to preserve their judicial authority:

I swear in the name of God Almighty to perform judicial duties honestly and with dignity and respect the tenets of Holy Islam and other values of the Republic of Afghanistan and decrees and laws of the state, to preserve the secrets of my duty and to be loyal to the republican state of Afghanistan.

Twelfth—In cases under their study the courts should enforce the provisions of the republican decrees and state laws which do not contravene the values of the republicanism. If there is no order in the above mentioned cases, they shall issue decisions in pursuance of the general principles of the Hanafi Fiqh of Islam and within the limits of instruction set by the republican decrees which should, in the best way, attain justice.

Thirteen—All the definitive decisions of the courts which are being issued after the promulgation of this decree shall be enforceable, but in cases of a court order for the execution of a person, the enforcement of this order depends on the endorsement of the President of the Republic.

Fourteenth—Judges appointed in accordance with the orders of the Republic acquire judicial authority in accordance with the provision of this decree.

Fifteenth—Those judges who do not rightly carry out their duties, or commit offences in performing the same, will be investigated in accordance with the law and will be sentenced to punishment set by the law.

Sixteenth—The administrative personnel of the judiciary and other state administrative personnel are subservient to the general and supplementary provisions of the state laws for civil servants. The promulgation of these orders shall be proclaimed in accordance with the republican decrees.

Seventeenth—The provisions of the laws promulgated prior to the proclamation of the Republic of Afghanistan are enforceable on the condition that they do not contravene the spirit of the republican decrees and their related laws.

Eighteenth—The administrative powers mentioned in his decree are enforceable pending the promulgation of the new Constitution.

Order is issued for the promulgation of the above-mentioned provisions.

Signed Mohammad Daoud
The President of the Republic.

Recognitions

The Republic of Afghanistan which was proclaimed on July 17, 1973 was extended recognition by the following nations:

July 19, 1973

The Soviet Union, India and Czechoslovakia.

July 20, 1973

The Federal Republic of Germany.

July 21, 1973

Iran, the People's Republic of Mongolia, the German Democratic Republic, and Austria.

July 22, 1973

The United States of America, Great Britain, Pakistan, Bangla Desh, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

July 23, 1973

France, Yugoslavia, Poland, Iraq and Democratic Republic of Korea.

July 26, 1973

Australia, and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

July 27, 1973

Hungary, Sweden, Japan, Italy.

July 27, 1973

Arab Republic of Yemen, Algeria, the People's Republic of China, the Socialist Republic of Rumania, and Libya.

July 29, 1973

Syria, Argentina, Moritania, Denmark, Somalia, Uganda and Canada.

July 30, 1973

Ceylon, Switzerland.

July 31, 1973

Kuwait, and Union of Arab Emirates.

August 1, 1973

The Provisional Govt. of South Vietnam

Central Committee rewards Army officers

KABUL, Aug. 5, (Bakhtar).—In view of the good sentiments and backing of the Afghan army of the Republican order of Afghanistan under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Afghanistan, Mohammad Daoud, the Central Committee met yesterday and decided that all sergeants be promoted to the rank of third lieutenant, and that one year seniority be granted to all officers of the army, excluding the generals.

Republic of Afghanistan issues two statements

The following are two statements made by the government of the Republic of Afghanistan:

Statement I:

For some time the government of Pakistan has been, unjustly and unilaterally claiming that Afghanistan interferes in the internal affairs of Pakistan. In spite of this, a plot has been discovered in Afghanistan in which, strong reasons indicate, Pakistani provocations had a part. As the government of a peace-loving country which wants nothing but peace in its country, in the region and in the world we seriously request that the government of Pakistan does not indulge in such actions which disrupt peace in the region, and ultimately in the world.

Statement II:

For some time a group of reactionaries has been holding meetings against the Republican order, for disrupting security, and liquidating the revolutionary movement of the patriots. The friends of the revolution watched these traitors with the utmost patience.

Fortunately and successfully they were arrested along with all documents and evidence. With the mention of proponents of reaction certain faces shape up before the eyes of all the people of Afghanistan, but so that the facts are presented clearly to all, the names are as follows:

Mohammad Hashem Maiwandwal; Khan Mohammad, former Governor of Nangarhar; retired General Abdul Razak, together with a number of others. These people were arrested last Thursday under the orders of the government.

PRESIDENT DECREES

EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Presidential Decree No. 205 dated 30/5/52
(August 21, 1973).

Excellency Dr. Abdul Majid, Justice Minister:
In Afghanistan primary, secondary, vocational and religious, and higher education are all provided and organised by the State.

The Republican State in the light of its obligations to the people of Afghanistan guides and organises all educational establishments. For the realisation of the wishes of the people of Afghanistan from the Republic, the President of the State with the endorsement of the Central Committee notes the following:

1. Religious medrassahs, primary and secondary schools, vocational training institutions, universities and other institutions of higher education shall be administered and guided by the Ministry of Education.

2. Rectors and faculty members, teachers, officials and employees of educational establishments, in accordance with the Civil Service Law shall be chosen and appointed by the government.

3. For the sake of efficient organisation of educational affairs the Ministry of Education is obliged to propose legislations and regulations related to concerned areas.

4. Laws and regulations pertaining to application of above provisions shall come into force in accordance with Articles Eight and Nine of the Presidential Decree.

5. The provisions of this decree are enforceable until amended and coming into force of laws which shall be promulgated in accordance with the provisions of the new constitution.

I order the application of the above provisions.
Mohammad Daoud, the President of the Republic of Afghanistan.

Foreign Ministry

summons Pakistani

ambassador

KABUL, Sept. 25, (Bakhtar).—The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry said yesterday that the Pakistani Ambassador to Kabul, Abul Hassan Esfhani was summoned to the Foreign Ministry at 11:30 yesterday morning. During a meeting with Dr. Abdul Wahed Karim it was pointed out to the Pakistani ambassador that there were evidence and documents at hand which proved that Pakistan had undertaken provocative actions against the national interests and against the republican regime of Afghanistan.

During this meeting, the official protest of the Afghan Government was delivered to the Pakistani ambassador.

Foreign Ministry

rejects Pakistani

embassy note

KABUL, Sept. 24, (Bakhtar).—The Embassy of Pakistan yesterday brought a note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which was related to the speech delivered by Abdurrahman Pazhwak, the Afghan representative to the Algiers Conference of the non-aligned nations. Since the contents of this note were unacceptable, the note was returned to the Embassy of Pakistan. This was announced by the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday.

President Daoud

telegrams support

to Arab leaders

KABUL, Oct. 8, (Bakhtar).—The President of the Republic State of Afghanistan Mohammad Daoud has sent telegrams to Presidents Anwar Sadat of Egypt, Hafez Al-Assad of Syria, Ahmad Hassan al-Bakr of Iraq, Muammar al-Gaddafi of Libya and King Hassan II of Morocco in which he expressed the support and solidarity of the Afghan people and Republican State of Afghanistan for their Arab brethren, the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry said.

In his telegrams the President of the Republic of Afghanistan expressed hopes for the total victory of the Arab brethren in their struggle to liberate their territories occupied since June 1967 by the Israeli aggressors.

ADDRESS TO THE NATION

Following is the English translation of a speech by the President of the State and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud broadcast nationally over Radio Afghanistan on August 23, 1973, marking the 55th anniversary of the regaining of independence of Afghanistan:

In the name of God, the Merciful and the Compassionate.

Dear, noble and appreciative countrymen of Afghanistan:

On the occasion of this national resurrection and incredible political transformation which have taken place in our dear country, Afghanistan, once again I wish to offer on behalf of myself and my heroic colleagues, who, by the power of the will of the Afghan nation selflessly undertook to accomplish this great historic task and thus laid down the foundations of the first republic in Afghanistan, our most sincere congratulations to the entire noble and hardworking people of the country, particularly to the selfless and young army of Afghanistan.

Similarly I wish to express my gratitude and thanks for the enthusiastic support given by the people of Afghanistan from the first day of the establishment of

the Republican regime in our homeland. My esteemed compatriots are aware that the actual date of the recovery of Afghanistan's independence is May 27th, but since long years it has become a tradition to commemorate this sacred national event on August 23rd. This year too, in conformity with past practice I consider myself bound by conscience to extend congratulations on behalf of myself and my colleagues to all my esteemed countrymen.

Three major campaigns conducted by the Afghan nation against colonial aggression are great and irrefutable witnesses of the selflessness, patriotism and indefatigable will of our people.

The recovery of the country's independence through determined efforts by the great leaders of Afghanistan and the selfless army and national forces of the Afghan nation 54 years ago was another perfect example of this concept. We look with appreciation and reverence upon the unforgettable services of His Majesty Amanullah Khan Ghazi and His Majesty Ghazi Mohammad Nader Shah Shaheed and other great men who stood

in the first ranks of our struggle against aliens and also the sacrifices given by the sons of this soil, who with inherent courage and innate love of freedom gave up their life. Our boundless blessings upon all martyrs of the war of independence.

Esteemed countrymen and dear sisters and brothers:

We shall strive, step by step, to bring about fundamental changes in the economic, social and political life of the society in accordance with the conditions and laws governing evolution of the society and in conformity with plans, with the help of God and cooperation of our people.

This is a pledge which was made to the people of Afghanistan on the first day of the proclamation of the Republic. I am hopeful that with the help of Almighty God, I and my colleagues will adhere honestly and loyally to this ideal as long as we live but the question as to why we have sacrificed our family and class interests for national interests and the interests of the deprived classes of the country will undoubtedly arise in the minds of the public and the peoples of the world.

The answer to this question is that the unfair and anti-national policy followed by the monarchy during the past decade and the explicit reactions of the masses in Afghanistan, particularly of the intelligentsia to it, as also the rapid changes in the situation of the region and the world in favour of freedom and progress and to the detriment of oppression, reaction and colonialism, did not permit any conscientious and patriotic Afghan to remain silent in the face of all these atrocities. It was in the light of this sense of patriotic responsibility that we, as we announced in our first statement, "for the future prosperity of the homeland", we hoisted the banner of "Real and true republicanism and democracy founded upon service to the majority of the people of Afghanistan" and by the grace of God we took the first step toward the realisation of the full rights of the people and the full realisation of national sovereignty.

My dear countrymen are aware that those time old hopes and those good wishes which had been expressed with goodwill ten years ago, were not only ignored, but the former regime worked against the interests of the deprived classes, and against true democracy and progress of the country. Our

dear homeland, Afghanistan is a land possessing considerable natural resources, a fertile soil, a capable and hardworking people, and an ancient culture and civilization, but notwithstanding these favourable factors the position of our country and the condition of its people are pitiable because of the actions of the discarded regime.

Dear countrymen:

During the past ten years a deep crisis overtook our society in the various economic, social and political spheres, which is assessed here briefly:

IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE:

The country's economy which under the first and second five-year plans was achieving relative growth became stagnant and moved toward complete breakdown and bankruptcy. Economic planning became subservient to personal whims and fancies; lost its effectiveness for the economic growth of the country; the rate of economic growth was slackened and the accumulation of capital did not take place. The volume of capital investment by the State was reduced from year to year; private savings and capital were not attracted for the creation of industries. For example, while the total capital investment under the second five-year plan amounted to 26.60 billion Afghanis, this amount dropped to 19.35 billions under the so-called third five-year plan. If we set aside a few projects under the second plan, which, too, were implemented with the help of the friendly countries, then the country's economy in the past one decade, while keeping in view the annual growth in population, the rising prices and the rate of economic growth in similarly developing countries, instead of taking a step forward, retrogressed. As a result of this situation no substantial growth in national income has occurred and on the contrary, the major part of the funds instead of being utilised as capital investment were squandered in wrong ways and on personal whims. Private investment which under the first five-year plan constituted 9.6 percent of the total capital investment, dropped to 6.7 percent under the so-called third five-year plan. Although under the first and second five-year plans the economic infrastructure was built up to a certain degree, yet it was not utilised for economic growth and industrialisation.

No notable increases in industrial production have occurred

during the past decade. In the field of agriculture, too, no substantial changes have taken place.

At present the country's economy rests upon agriculture and agriculture constitutes 90 percent of the gross national output. Antiquated agricultural methods coupled with ancient and backward techniques, which, regrettably are still evident in our society, have led to the poverty of our farmers, limitedness of national market, lack of purchasing power among the population and scarcity of raw material. During these ten years no effective step has been taken to improve the taxation system in Afghanistan. Taxes continue to hold an insignificant place in the state revenues. Land tax, cattle and livestock tax and income tax payable by merchants and local and foreign commercial concerns, have fallen to an extremely low level and instead, indirect taxation was resorted to meet the extra expenditures of the State.

In the country's foreign trade, too, during the past ten years an open-door policy was pursued; no distinction was made between import of essential and unnecessary commodities and no improvement occurred in the export of major products from the country. No controls were imposed upon foreign exchange in the country and the previous foreign currency rates imposed on major export commodities were discarded. The monetary policy of the state regarding foreign currency was subjected to fluctuations and malpractices of black market. Not only the foreign

trade agencies and merchants were not dealt with according to law, but they were granted illegal concessions and thus the country's economy was weakened and bankrupted. In short, during the past ten years our country was exposed to irregularities and economic confusion which brought it face to face with complete bankruptcy and led to the total stagnation of industrial, economic and social progress.

IN THE SOCIAL SPHERE:

The standard of living, culture and public health in our homeland is at the lowest level in the world. During the last ten years the standard of living of the people of Afghanistan has consistently deteriorated while the cost of living has gone up, thereby creating a heavy and intolerable burden which became breaking as the years went by. Prices went up unabatedly, but the salaries of junior government employees and manual workers in offices as well as the wages of workers did not exceed subsistence level. Poverty and unemployment became rampant and homelessness and diseases increased than ever before. Education and national culture became decadent and insecurity and lawlessness took hold of society. The despotism and cruelty of the influential and higher government officials became more severe and corruption spread in the administration resulting in disgrace. Embezzlement from the state treasury and abuse of national wealth became prevalent. Embezzle-



At the reception held to celebrate the 55th anniversary of independence,

President Daoud shakes hands with wives of Afghan officials.

ment, graft, hoarding, smuggling, usury and profiteering steadily increased. Thus the majority of our people who already lived in hardship, were pressed even further.

IN THE POLITICAL FIELD:

The domestic policy of the state in the past ten years was based on hypocrisy, political fraud and public deceit. Resorting to threats and incitement, coercion, creation of fear, discrimination and favouritism against various

groups of people, the policy of divide and rule and intrigues among the various tribes in Afghanistan were the prime factors for the perpetuation of the monarchy.

The incitement of the reactionary forces and encouraging them to attack the patriots under the guise of democracy held a high position in the internal policy of the fallen regime.

The people were smothered and suppressed and the cruelty and injustice perpetrated by the

strong were defended, and the voice of the down trodden was not heard. The people especially the youth were led towards immorality. Anti-national plots leading to schism among the people were hatched every day, and political abuse was made of the false democracy. The parliament was changed into a voting machine and approval of antinational deeds of the regime as well as an organ for looting the national treasury, and the pockets of the people. The rights and real liberties of the people were impinged upon every day and disregarded in practice. The law of the jungle, despotism and anarchy ruled supreme in the country.

The hallmark of the policy of the former regime under the main title of policy of neutrality was the policy of exploitation.

In words free judgment in foreign policy was given prominence, but in practice free judgment was never exercised. The state was not truthful in its foreign policy. Deceit and intrigue and compromise and obeisance characterised this policy.

Neither the cries of the suffering people, nor the signals of danger given every where succeeded in drawing the attention of that conceited regime to the misery of the nation. All hopes for reform were dead, and the only way left was the overthrow of the regime.

The deshevelled and calamitous state of affairs that we have in-



President Daoud chats to Ahmed Mohammad Abou Zeid, the Ambassador of

the Arab Republic of Egypt, and his wife.



President Daoud greets members of the Afghan Cabinet.

herited from the former regime makes our task even more onerous.

Lags exist in all fields of our economic and social life that ought to be bridged and the drawbacks existing in the method of work overcome. The economy of the country is in great shambles and completely disorganised. Great difficulties exist in the social life of the people. The administration is absolutely corrupt and outmoded. Social injustices are evident in all the spheres of life. Poverty, unemployment, disease and illiteracy are overriding the country. Discrimination and inequality have produced unsound consequences. Thus, there are tens of difficulties that should be solved, and hundreds of onerous national duties that should be fulfilled.

But can these problems be solved all at once? And can we perform the hundreds of national duties that are before us instantly?

The experience of some countries that have initiated political and economic growth confirm the fact that haste and resorting to every possible and impossible measure for the sudden overcoming of centuries of backwardness and the immediate reforming of all affairs, is a futile and immature act. Therefore, we should move ahead with reforming the society and providing better conditions of living for the people with wisdom and patience, correct evaluation and the maximum exploitation of all possibilities.

We should step by step expand the sphere of practical achievements and go from one stage to the other.

The prime condition for the successful performance of all the onerous national duties is the participation of all the people in the economic, social and political life of the country.

Dear countrymen!

At this juncture we face the

following questions: What can we do? Where should we start? Which path should we take?

To answer these questions, it should be proclaimed first of all that in the present situation, the chief and most imposing duty of the young Republican regime of Afghanistan is the consolidation of the foundation of the Republic, guaranteeing of security and immunity and insuring the rule of law in the country so that sound trustworthy and democratic conditions are created for the people throughout the country without any discrimination or privilege, and as soon as possible a commission be set up to study and draft the constitution of the Republic of Afghanistan which will after legal steps and the approval of the Grand National Assembly of Afghanistan be promulgated for the realisation of real democracy.

The Republican regime of Afghanistan is desirous of profound and basic changes in the social structure of the country. The state with due consideration to and meeting the above mentioned obligations, and concurrently, will strive to perform the following duties:

I. POLITICAL REFORMS:

With the fall of the old regime possibilities have now been created for the transfer of all state powers to the people and the embodiment of national sovereignty in the corpus of the young and democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY:

Fortunately the Republic of Afghanistan commands the sincere support of the majority of the people and represents their interests. In the future, based on the Constitution of the Republic which will be promulgated, the Council of the Republican State will be reelected, the organs of the state separated on the basis

of the equality of rights and the lawful participation of the people of Afghanistan.

The Republican state in order to defend the territorial integrity, independence as well as national sovereignty of our country Afghanistan which are of its sacred duties, as also to insure a balance of power in this part of the world, will strengthen the country's defence forces; the young army of Afghanistan is now the army of the republic.

The Republican state will clean up and reform the administration from the viewpoint of personnel, mode of work, efficiency and management procedures, and will recognise and render it more complete.

The Republican state of Afghanistan which has been established in conformity with the interests of the people by the sac-



At the reception, President Daoud talks to Alexander M. Puzanov, the Ambassador of the U.S.S.R.



Kahaiya Lal Mehta, the Indian Ambassador in Kabul, congratulates President Daoud on the anniversary of independence.



President Daoud welcomes and Mrs. Neumann at the Robert Neumann, the reception. Ambassador of the U.S.A.,





rifices of patriotic men of the Republic will expand and extend democratic rights and liberties with the promulgation of the constitution of the Republic and other complementary laws for the progress and evolution of society, the consolidation of the new order and material well-being.

The Republican state of Afghanistan in order to insure the liberties of the people in the framework of national interests and those of the Republican regime will from this very moment take necessary measures.

NATIONAL QUESTIONS:

Afghanistan is a country in which different brother tribes are living and, these inhabitants of Afghanistan are united together by various bonds, have had a common destiny in the long history of the country and have fought together for its liberty and independence and created a common national culture.

Therefore, the Republican State is striving for the creation of a real moral and material unity, among the people of Afghanistan based upon equality, brotherhood, and friendship, and to uproot all forms of discrimination.

II ECONOMIC REFORMS:

Afghanistan is a developing country from the economic point of view. In order to overcome this backwardness we ought to take big and rapid steps forward and bring about basic changes, a national economy, independent, well coordinated and based on planning and modern science and technology ought to be established.

EXPANSION OF INDUSTRIES:

The Republican State of Afghanistan attaches great importance to heavy industries, such as extraction of mines, and metal and machine building industries, chemical industries and electric power, which insure rapid economic growth and consolidation of the independence of the country, serious steps are envisaged to be taken in this sector of the economy. Exploitation of the Hajigak iron ore for setting up of a smelting mill and industrialisation of the country is our long cherished wish.

The Republican state will encourage, protect and guide and control private investment and private enterprise in the field of light and medium industries as well as handicrafts, and necessary cooperation will be insured between the private and state capitals for progress, coordination and balanced economic growth.

The Republican state considers the protection of national industries and handicrafts as well as national arts its paramount duty, and will adopt a policy of protection for home industries and commercial enterprises against the competing foreign products and capital.

COMMERCE:

The Republican State will guide the country's foreign trade on the principle of guided commerce based upon national interests.

IN THE MONETARY AND FINANCIAL SPHERE:

The Republican State will establish a strict control upon foreign exchange. The State will prevent the circulation of money in the black market at exorbitant profit and it will encourage and guarantee deposits and savings in the banks.

The Republic of Afghanistan will modify the system of taxation in the country on the basis of preference of direct to indirect taxation.

AGRICULTURE:

The Republic of Afghanistan will institute land reforms in the interests of the majority of the people of Afghanistan as one of its major steps in the programme for fundamental reforms.

Cooperatives and cooperative companies for agriculture, production and consumption will be established with participation of majority of farmers and in their interest. The State will reclaim and provide irrigation facilities, if possible, for arid lands.

Similarly, the State will adopt scientific measures for expanding and developing animal husbandry.

CONSTRUCTION, COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT:

The Republican State will build public constructions according to the requirements of the time. It will accelerate the pace of house-construction and houses will be distributed among the homeless and the deserving according to rules and regulations.

The State will improve town planning in the country and in particular, it will implement the 25-year reconstruction plan for Kabul City. The State will expand the communications networks, link cities and major points of economic importance with motorable roads and it will study the possibility of building railroads in the country in the future.

In order to expedite the pace of transportation and promote public welfare the Republican Government will in the first ins-

tance, guide and strengthen means of public transportation and the larger transport companies and will provide better facilities of bus transport within the cities.

III SOCIAL REFORMS:

In the present situation in our country the absolute majority of the people are deprived of material and spiritual rights and socially they are passing through difficult times. This pitiable situation is in no way compatible with the contemporary civilisation and does not befit the noble and talented people of Afghanistan.

Therefore, the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan contemplates applying the following programmes for social reforms:

IMPROVING WORKING CONDITIONS:

The Republican State will take appropriate step for improving working conditions and the conditions of living of Government officials and employees. Promotion to higher government posts will be based upon suitability, piety, capability, past record, the spirit of patriotism and love of serving the country and the cause of the homeland's progress and prosperity.

The State among its first steps will fix the minimum wages for workers in proportion to their daily needs and essential requirements. It will also fix hours of work and will ensure equal pay for equal work.

The State will formulate and apply a progressive and democratic labour law for improving working conditions and protecting the personal and social rights of industrial and agricultural workers.

The Republican State will establish social security insurance for workers and other urban and rural toilers in conformity with its financial resources. It will also keep in view the improvement of municipalities in order to better living conditions of the people. It will make vigorous efforts to fix rents for houses, organisations and shops.

ALLROUND PROGRESS:

The Republic of Afghanistan will review and modify educational programmes and it will strive for eliminating illiteracy among the masses and bringing about cultural changes in the land on the basis of national and progressive culture. It will also endeavour to train the younger generation in accordance with the principles of piety, patriotism and service to the people.

The State will provide general and free primary education for all male and female children by ex-

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

۲۱ اگست ۱۳۵۲
روم

برادران و خواهران محترمین

از تو تکدی خبر جریانات اخیر شنیدیم تا ایندم نغمه شوم

وطن من بعد و برای آینده آرزوگران بودم

مگر همین که دیدیم مردم افغانستان بغرض اداره آینده امر ملی

خود از رژیم جمهوریت با اکثریت کامل استقبال نموده اند به احترام

از اراده مردم و وطن خود را از سلطنت افغانستان مستعفی می شمارم

و بدین وسیله از تقسیم خود به شما ابلاغ میکنم

در حالیکه آرزوی من سعادت و اعتلای وطن عزیز من است

خود را بحیث یک فرد افغان زیر سایه برقی افغانستان قرار میدهم

دعای من آنست که خداوند بزرگ و توانا همواره حامی و مددگار

وطن و موهلغان من باشد

KABUL, Aug. 29, (Bakhtar) — Following a France Press despatch from Rome, which was broadcast by Radio Afghanistan Friday evening, August 24th, and published in the Afghan press the following letter, dated Asad 21, has reached the President of State and Prime Minister from Mohammad Zahir Shah, the deposed King of Afghanistan in regard to his abdication.

ASAD 21, 1352

ROME

In the name of God, the Merciful and the Compassionate.

My brother, Excellency the President:

Ever since I heard the news regarding the recent occurrences my thoughts were occupied with my country, and was concerned for its future.

But as soon as I realised that the people of Afghanistan for the future conduct of their national affairs, with absolute majority welcomed a Republican regime, respecting the will of my compatriots I consider myself as having abdicated from the throne of Afghanistan, and herewith I inform you of this resolve.

While my wish is for the prosperity and progress of my dear country, I place myself as an Afghan citizen under the banner of Afghanistan.

It is my prayers that the great and Almighty God will ever remain protector and helper of my country and my compatriots.

Mohammad Zahir

panding and increasing the number of public schools and it will also pave the way for middle, secondary and higher education to train a scientific cadre.

The Republic will provide effective assistance for expanding the press and democratic publications with the object of awakening the masses and it will strengthen and expand the national arts, theatre and cinemas and the radio. It will also take necessary action to create television network in the country.

In order to expand and develop scientific and historical research on the country's civilisation the Government will take all necessary steps for protecting and preserving historical monuments as also for archaeological research and establishing national museums.

The State will strive to establish libraries on various levels in different parts of the country.

The Republican State will expand and develop curative medicine and state hospitals so that medical treatment may be made available, as far as feasible for all compatriots. It will strive, in particular to expand facilities for preventive medicine and facilities will be provided to prevent the outbreak of communicable diseases.

Subject to the country's financial resources the Government will establish maternity hospitals, nurseries and kindergartens to help mothers and children and promote the cause of bringing up a healthy new generation.

In order to uproot immorality and addiction to hashish, opium and alcohol the Government will adopt vigorous measures and it will combat rising prices, hoarding and smuggling.

The Republican State will take steps to create equal opportunities for Afghan women in all spheres of economic, social, political and cultural life in the country.

The State will take steps as far as possible for resettling nomads and allotting State lands to landless people and the traces of nomadic and tribal life will thus be eliminated.

Dear countrymen:

It is evident that economic and social progress and cultural change are closely linked with fundamental reforms and the establishment of a true democracy. Vast social and political changes have taken place in the region and the world and national as well as social movements are on the increase. The forces of peace and freedom are gaining over war and aggression. The policy of peace and peaceful co-existence is winning more supporters in the world.

Therefore the young Republican State of Afghanistan, by keeping in view these world changes and in conformity with its progressive domestic policy takes into consideration the following facts in formulating its foreign policy:

Afghanistan always has been and will be a peaceful country. This policy will, in particular, be perpetuated by the Government of the young republic of Afghanistan.

The Republic of Afghanistan while remaining loyal to its fairly concluded international treaties, believes that with the help of the member-states of the United Nations and in harmony with the other peace-loving countries of the world, it can participate in preserving international peace and security, removing international tensions and contributing to the success of the policy of détente.

The Republic of Afghanistan believes that the policy of colonialism and racialism should be put an end to; that the principle of the right of self determination of nations should be realized; that the traces of Israel's aggression against the Arab countries should be erased; and the national rights of the people of Palestine should be restored.

The policy of peaceful co-existence among countries pursuing different social systems should be followed consistently; the policy of aggression and war should be ended and that recourse to force for settling differences should be abandoned.

By believing in these objectives the policy of the Republic of Afghanistan is firmly based upon the principle of an independent and peaceful, positive and active neutrality, non-participation in military pacts, respect for the United Nations Charter, support for the freedom movements, friendship and cooperation and the strengthening of amicable relations with all peace-loving countries in the world, and expansion of relations and cooperation in the economic, technical and cultural fields with these countries on the basis of mutual national interests.

The Republic of Afghanistan in conformity with the free will of its people and in confirmation of the Republican proclamation once again announces clearly and honestly that the substance of Afghanistan's domestic and foreign policies is compounded on the principle of peace, justice, national freedom, national sovereignty and national independence. Therefore I wish to repeat that living in peace and the strengthening of friendly ties with mutual respect with all peoples and nations of the world constitute one of our heartfelt desires, and

in accordance with the principle of neighbourliness we wish to emphasize that good-neighbourly ties and our friendship with the Soviet Union are unfalterable.

We have friendly and sincere relations with our other neighbour the People's Republic of China, and wish for the further expansion of this friendship.

Our relations with our Iranian brothers have always been friendly and hope for the further consolidation of these friendly ties.

As regards our relations with Pakistan it ought to be said, that

regrettably, it is the only country with which we have a difference of views regarding the national issue of Pashtoonistan and the inalienable rights of our Pashtoon and Baluchi brethren. The Republic of Afghanistan with patience and complete calmness, will seriously endeavour to find a peaceful and honourable solution for the national issue of Pashtoonistan.

We believe that the relations of Afghanistan and Pakistan conform to the interests of the two nations and peace and progress in the region. We hope that finally we will achieve this aim.

Numerous spiritual ties bind us to the nationalistic and progressive Arab nations. We shall continue close cooperation with the nonaligned nations of the world for the insurance of peace, the struggle against colonialism in all its manifestations and the elimination of racial discrimination.

Strong bonds and considerable common aspects ensure our friendship with India and Bangladesh, and we are desirous of permanent peace in the subcontinent.

I take this opportunity to express gratitude for all international organisations and friendly nations, especially the Soviet Union, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and the People's Republic of China and all other friendly nations who have contributed to the development and progress of our country, and to thank them from the depth of my heart on behalf of the state and people of Afghanistan.

Dear Countrymen:

Allow me to proclaim unambiguously which is one of the characteristics of we Afghans, and in the light of real progressive Islamic tenets and in accordance with the requirements of the time that the young Republican State of Afghanistan in order to implement basic reforms will march ahead judiciously without any haste and with measured steps without falling prey to extremist tendencies. We are fully aware that the basic duty of the Republic of Afghanistan at this histori-

(Continued on page 52)

ARYANA (Afghanistan) made its debut in 1961. Although it was serving a highly useful purpose — keeping the outside world in touch with Afghanistan — its publication was suspended before the year's end.

A new era dawned in Afghanistan in the morning of July 17, 1973.

The country was proclaimed a republic by the national leader, and a profoundly patriotic son of the nation, Mohammad Daoud.

The Republic was founded at a time when the country, as a result of the incompetence, inefficiency, and corruption of a decadent regime, and the apathy of its cadre, was faced with a multitude of problems, and at the brink of bankruptcy.

The new order from the very day of its establishment embarked on building a new Afghanistan, a country where equity, justice and the interests of the public would reign supreme.

During the three months of its life the Republican regime took far reaching steps, and initiated reforms that touch many aspects of national life. But the responsibility that history has bestowed upon the new order of Afghanistan requires of it sustained efforts, and vigorous work. The government of the Republic of Afghanistan has dedicated itself to the interests of the people and is making every exertion, under the leadership of the President of the State and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud.

ARYANA (Afghanistan Republic) certainly fills a communications gap. The magazine will be instrumental in reflecting the endeavours of the leaders, the government and the people of Afghanistan aimed at building a new society.

I wish the staff of the magazine success.



Dr. Abdur Rahim Nevin,
Minister of Information and Culture,
Republic of Afghanistan

PAZHWAQ ADDRESSES SUMMIT MEETING OF NON-ALIGNED NATIONS

The following is the text of the speech by Ambassador Abdurrahman Pazhwak, special representative of the President of the State of the Republic of Afghanistan, delivered at the fourth summit conference of nonaligned countries in Algiers:

As special representative of Head of State of Republic of Afghanistan Mohammad Daoud my first duty is to convey to all esteemed heads of state and government of Non-Aligned Nations present in this conference his personal greetings and his best wishes for their success in this historic conference. He also extended in particular his regards to those leaders present here that he had the pleasure of meeting in Belgrade and joins you in prayer and tribute to the leaders of the Non-Alignment movement who have passed away. His message is one of confidence that with solidarity and cooperation this conference will succeed in achieving its goals. I should like to also convey his profound regret that he was not personally able to attend this historic gathering.

Allow me to, first of all, congratulate you on your election to the Presidency of this Conference of Non-Aligned countries, and without a pause, convey through you the warm salutations of the people of the Republic of Afghanistan to the great Algerian people. The delegation of Afghanistan wishes also to extend its heartfelt thanks to the Government of Algeria for the warm and generous hospitality extended to us.

For us it is a special source of satisfaction that we meet, on this occasion, in Algeria—the land of the heroic people whose great battle for independence was one of the greatest blows to colonialism in general, and particularly in the continent of Africa. The hardships suffered by the Algerian people in attaining independence and national sovereignty has set an example which shall be remembered by history. We in Afghanistan, can understand

and appreciate the magnitude of the achievements of the Algerian nation, in the light of our own experiences and sacrifices endured in so many wars waged for a similar cause.

In this conference we fully support the aspirations of the liberation movements who are at present fighting for their sacred cause.

Mr. President,

Allow me, on behalf of the Afghan delegation, to wholeheartedly welcome the admission of states that have newly joined the family of non-aligned nations. We are confident that their joining the family of non-aligned nations will contribute in further strengthening the cause of non-alignment and its objectives of world peace and progress.

On the 17th of July 1973, a great fundamental institutional change took place in Afghanistan. Monarchy was abolished and a Republic proclaimed. The objectives of the newly created Republic, supported by the genuine aspirations and democratic traditions of the Afghan people, is to promote the material and spiritual development of its people and create a new society founded on justice and equality for all citizens without any discrimination

whatsoever. It is to allow all Afghans to participate, fully and responsibly, in the affairs of their country, and to curb the forces that have hitherto hampered the realisation of these aspirations. The Republic aims at establishing a trustworthy security within the country that would permit sound and positive economic, social and cultural reforms, and pave the way to true political, economic and cultural advancement. This requires the mobilisation of all available energies and resources,

in all fields, in the interest of the people only, and for safeguarding our independence and national sovereignty.

In the field of foreign affairs, the Republic shall adhere to the principles and purposes of the United Nations' Charter, and shall continue to lend its unfailing support to those principles and objectives. It shall pursue its policy of political, economic and cultural cooperation with all peace-loving countries, particularly the Third World, and shall remain staunchly attached to the policy of non-alignment and non-participation in military blocs. This policy stems from the aspirations of the Afghan people for the independent and objective judgement of all international issues and for the promotion and development of conditions for peace in the international arena.

Mr. President, Afghanistan is one of the oldest non-aligned countries and one of the founders of this association of nations. In the first conference of the non-Aligned held in Belgrade, the head of the Afghan delegation, declared:

Mr. Mohammad Daoud then the Prime Minister of Afghanistan and Presently the President and founder of the Republic of Afghanistan declared:

"Afghanistan's policy of neutrality far ante-dates the events which have given rise to the term 'non-Alignment'. Afghanistan has traditionally followed a policy of impartial judgement through many years, and has never deviated from this course, even during the world wars. The establishment and maintenance of friendly relations with all peoples and nations and promotion of international cooperation are important factors in our traditional political behaviour."

On the basis of this policy, the Republic of Afghanistan seeks understanding, cooperation and mutual respect and friendship among all peoples and nations of the world—big or small, near or far—with no discrimination directed towards anyone, on the basis of the principle of peaceful co-existence. Afghanistan has already achieved this objective, and shall continue to further its friendly relations with all countries.

We regret, however, that there is only one country, namely Pakistan, with which we have not been able to solve our political difference. The question of Pash-tunistan, which has emanated

from a refusal by Pakistan to recognise the legitimate rights and demands of over seven million people separated by a colonial power from their fatherland, Afghanistan, still remains unsolved. We shall spare no effort in seeking and realising a solution to this question, on the basis of the will of the people and international justice.

Mr. President, on the vaster international scene, particularly on these issues which will come before this Conference, we shall take the opportunity to express our views. We would like to see this Conference do its best to analyse the new trends in international relations. While we welcome the somewhat relaxation of tensions among the big powers and an inclination towards detente and dialogue, we cannot lightly dismiss the eventuality of certain effects which may prove detrimental to the interest of the small nations and the Third World. No detente can result in a just and lasting peace and reliable international security unless it encompasses all countries and all regions.

We expect this Conference to pay special attention to the concern of the small nations, in all fields of international life. Matters of equal or even of more interest to the majority of the nations of the world cannot be allowed to be decided upon without the full and equal participation of all countries. We cannot be expected to endorse any arrangement which would imply that solutions to world problems lie solely within the grasp of stronger powers, and that the formula for such solutions remain their sole monopoly. The democratisation of international decisions and actions is essential. If this prerequisite, which emanates from the fundamental principle of equality of all nations, remains unrealised, world peace shall remain fragile and precarious. This Conference should give its full support for the strengthening of the United Nations in the achievement of this purpose.

The situation in the Middle East is a great source of concern. The efforts of the non-Aligned countries in the Security Council have, unfortunately, been vetoed. The occupation of the Arab lands continues. We hope that this Conference will make a special effort for the implementation of Resolution 242 of the Security Council and the application of the United Nations' Charter. Afghanistan supports the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine to their homelands.

Although Afghanistan is not an Arab country, being a part of the Middle East, we have to give strong expression to our concern over any situation in this part of the world and make our position and our interest on the issue clear. As it has been stated in the United Nations by my delegation, although Afghanistan is a moslem country, my Government has never evoked Islam as a religious mystique in political problems under the non-sectarian nature of the United Nations' Charter. In explaining our interest in the overall question involving Israel and the Arab countries, we have put forward four considerations before the United Nations to which I should like to refer:

First, that the most strategic region of the world still continues in a state of war—a war which, if reignited to its full dimensions, as it daily threatens to be, would feed the growing confrontation and the expanding commitments of the Big Powers in that area and shake the whole world; secondly, that the United Nations peace efforts to head off a conflict have virtually come to a stand-still, while the vacuum the stalemate has left is being filled with an enormous expansion in armaments and the suppliers of those arms are drifting into a polarisation of increased political and military commitments. It is a dangerous paradox in which future historians may describe the peace-making of today as preparing for the war of tomorrow.

Thirdly, the creeping paralysis of unimplemented resolutions—not only resolutions of the General Assembly and its many organs, but more significantly the more mandatory resolutions of the Security Council, not only with respect to the Middle East, but also in vital decisions taken on Rhodesia, the Portuguese colonies, and the situation in South Africa—is of grave concern. It is a situation which threatens to undermine the whole fabric of international law and international morality. Far more corrosive than the absence of law is indifference, disrespect and the violation of laws to which statesmen and governments are committed.

And this inevitably—our fourth point—is eating away at the very foundations of the United Nations as the world's highest custodian of both rule of law and the goal of peace, above all, as the symbol of international morality, and threatens the very security of all countries.

We are against acquisition of territories by military force. We cannot expect any peace in the Middle East unless the Israeli forces are withdrawn from the occupied Arab territories.

We have with the Arab world very old and profound spiritual and cultural ties. But in addition to these bonds of friendship, deeply rooted in the history of the Middle East, there are other principles, to which I have just referred, which prompt us to fully support the just cause of the Arabs. Therefore, our voice in support of the Arabs should not be considered for the Arabs only, but for all countries.

We have rightly heard through the years that nothing truly effective in peacekeeping can be achieved without the unanimity of the Big Powers. But we cannot be expected to understand the position of some of the Big Powers who demure from implementing and enforcing the very decisions they have voted for. The resolution on the Middle East, unanimously adopted on November 22, 1967, is a classic case of this ambivalence.

Mr. President, we welcome the successful culmination of SALT talks into the recent agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union, aimed at bringing about a limitation of their strategic weapons, and also the Treaty of Non-Use of Nuclear Weapons, concluded among them in Washington.

Although these negotiations were conducted outside the framework of the United Nations, and their outcome was mainly a Big Power arrangement, still there is room for recommendation by this Conference that in future the machinery of the United Nations should be used to the full extent possible for disarmament negotiations and agreements, and not only for those problems of arms control, which according to some, lend themselves to multilateral solutions.

The delegation of Afghanistan wholeheartedly supports the convening of a world disarmament conference. The holding of a conference of this nature was originally proposed by the non-Aligned countries. We hope that this Conference will take a positive step towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

It is of paramount importance that as collateral measure of disarmament, during the forthcoming General Assembly of the United Nations, an agreement be

Pashtunistan Day marked throughout Afghanistan Friday

KABUL, Sept. 2, (Bakhtar).—The National Day of Pashtunistan was marked throughout Afghanistan Aug. 31. In Kabul the Pashtunistan National Day, after recitation of few verses from the Holy Quran, was marked with hoisting of the national flag of Pashtunistan.

In a ceremony held at 8 a.m. in Pashtunistan Square Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Hassan Sharq, members of the Cabinet, Mohammad Naim, Ajmal Khatak, Mohammad Ayub Khan Achakzai and some other elders of Pashtunistan, a great number of Kabul residents, students of Khushhal Khan Highschool and Pashtunistanis residing in Kabul, were present.

Before the flag raising ceremony, the Caretaker Mayor of Kabul delivered a speech marking the occasion. While explaining the geographical and historical ties between Afghanistan and Pashtunistan the Mayor once

more reiterated the full support and backing of Afghanistan for the inalienable rights of the people of Pashtunistan.

Bakhtar reporters add that the flag raising ceremony was received with continued clapping and ovation and throwing of flow-



Pashtunistan elders are gathered for the flag raising ceremony in Kabul to mark Pashtunistan National Day.



Deputy Prime Minister Dr. M. Hassan Sharq, cabinet members, Mr. Mohammad Naim, and high ranking government officials are seen among the crowds gathered to attend ceremonies marking the Pashtoonistan Day.

According to another report the Pashtunistan Day was marked in Omarakhan Highschool in Asadabad, centre of Kunar Province. In the ceremony some intellectuals and Pashtunistanis residing there spoke about the national movement of the Pashtunistan.

In Kandahar the Pashtunistan Day was marked in the Maiwand square where a great number of Kandahar people and Pashtunising the occasion congratulated their Pashtunistani and Afghan brethren and mentioned of the sincere and historical relations the Afghans have shown for the fulfillment of the inalienable rights of their Pashtunistani brethren. They also prayed for the freedom of the Pashtunistani brethren and wished for the progress and development of Afghanistan under the leadership of the National Leader and Founder of the New Order Mohammad Daoud.

Bakhtar reporters from the above provinces report that thousands of people gathered in parades and shouting slogans of "Long Live Pashtunistan" and "Long Live the Young Republic of Afghanistan."

Newspapers throughout the country also marked this National Day of Pashtunistani brethrens with publication of special editions. *Jumhuriyat*, *Heywadi* and the *Kabul Times* special editions which carried the flag and photos of the leaders of Pashtunistan were distributed during the ceremony.

These dailies have issued editorials, articles and poems on the occasion of the National Day of the Pashtunistani brethrens and have expressed hope that the Pashtunistan question, on the basis of the wishes of the Pashtunistani leaders and people, be solved through peaceful means.

According to reporters of the Bakhtar News Agency the National Day of Pashtunistan was also marked in provinces by raising the Pashtunistan national flag and mayor's speeches. In Jalalabad the National Day of Pashtunistan was marked with raising the Pashtunistan national flag. During the ceremony the Mayor addressed a great number of Jalalabad citizens and Pashtunistanis residing there. They staged a march through the city and Pashtunistan Square in Jalalabad and some poets read their poems written on the occasion.

nistanis residing there were present. They prayed for the freedom of the Pashtunistani brethren and for progress and development of Afghanistan under the leadership of the National Leader and Founder of the New Order Mohammad Daoud.

In Herat the National Day of Pashtunistan was marked in the 26 Saratan Park and in Gbazni it was marked in Daoudi Watt (avenue). Both of the ceremonies were attended by thousands of people. Some writers and poets read their articles and poems about the freedom movement of the Pashtunistanis.

In Balkh, Kunduz, Parwan, Pakthia and Laghman provinces the National Day of Pashtunistan was marked with raising of Pashtunistan flag. Before flag raising few verses of Holy Koran was recited. The caretaker mayors in the provinces, in speeches marked and expressed sentiments and shouted slogans of 'Long Live Afghanistan' and for 'Freedom of Pashtunistan'. Thoroughfares and parks were bedecked with the national flags of Afghanistan and Pashtunistan.

PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY VISITS USSR, INDIA

The following is the text of a press statement released at the end of Presidential Envoy Mohammad Naim's visit to India:

At the invitation of the Government of India, Mr. Mohammad Naim, Special Envoy of Mr. Mohammad Daoud, President of the Republic of Afghanistan, accompanied by Mr. Waheed Abdullah, Deputy Foreign Minister paid a visit to India from the 20th to 24th September, 1973. During their stay, Mr. Naim also visited places of cultural interest in Delhi and Agra.

Mr. Mohammad Naim called on the Vice-President of India and held discussions with the Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Government of India. These talks were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, characteristic of the close ties binding India and Afghanistan, and revealed a similarity of views on matters of importance to both countries.

Bilateral relations, including the economic and technical exchange between the two countries, were considered satisfactory, and it was agreed that further measures should be taken to intensify and enlarge the areas of cooperation. Views were also exchanged on the overall situation in the region and discussions held on issues affecting the peace and stability of the area.

The visit of Mr. Mohammad Naim was considered a further step in the consolidation of the friendly relations between the two countries. Both sides reaffirmed their desire to maintain close contacts and welcomed further exchange of visits at all levels.

Mr. Naim expressed his gratitude to the Government of India for the courtesy and hospitality shown to him and his party.



Mohammad Naim, the Special and Extraordinary Envoy of the President of State and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud paid an official visit to the Soviet Union in September.

According to a Bakhtar News Agency reporter during his visit to the Soviet Union Mohammad Naim met the Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party Leonid Brezhnev, and A. N. Kosygin, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers. The meetings were held in very friendly atmosphere.

Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Wahid Abdullah also accompanied Mohammad Naim on his visit to the Soviet Union.



Presidential Envoy Mohammad Naim is being seen off at Kabul International Airport by Dr. Mohammad Hassan Sharq, the Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. Abdurrahim Nevin, The Minister of Information and Culture and K.L. Mehta, Indian Ambassador to Afghanistan.

Mr. Naim left Kabul for New Delhi on 20 September.



New mosque initiates Republic's building projects

Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Sharq lays the foundation stone of the Sayyed Majnoon Shah Mosque.

KABUL, Sept. 20, (Bakhtar).—The foundation stone of the Sayed Majnoun-shah Mosque was laid in the compound of the Prime Ministry yesterday. The stone was laid by Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Hassan Sharq after recitation of a few verses from the Holy Quran. ...

In his speech on the occasion Dr. Sharq said, "I am honoured to lay the foundation stone of a mosque, the construction of which is a cherished wish of the Afghan people, and corresponds to the good will of our great leader Mohammad Daoud, the President of the Republic of Afghanistan. This is the first edifice construction begun after the proclamation of the republic."

Dr. Sharq added that years before when the President of State and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud served as Prime Minister he laid the foundation stone of the present Pule Kheshti mosque.

Dr. Sharq further added that it is not a coincidence, but the intention and the will of our great leader that country's construction projects under the Republic be initiated with the construction of a mosque.

Dr. Sharq in conclusion said it is our hope that the Almighty will help us to dedicate ourselves entirely to the cause of progress of our people under the guidan-

ce of our pious leader.

The Information and Culture Minister in his speech said it is an honour that under the new order today the foundation stone of a place of worship is laid where unity, cooperation, selflessness, brotherhood, honesty and patriotism is taught.

He added that honest service to the people is a part of worshipping Almighty God. Public Works Minister Eng. Ghausuddin in his speech expressed pleasure for the participation of Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Sharq in lay-

ing the foundation stone of the mosque which is to be built in accordance with the will of the President of State and Prime Minister of Afghanistan.

Present at the ceremonies was also Kabul Mayor Dr. Ghulam Sakhi Noorzad.

A blue print of Sayyed Majnoon Shah Mosque.



reached extending the present nuclear weapons test ban to all environments.

We have spoken of the dangers of nuclear weapons to mankind, but nonetheless the threat of conventional weapons to the security of small non-nuclear states is very real and should be viewed with utmost attention. This threat can emanate from a non-nuclear weapon state which has acquired important stockpiles of conventional weapons, by belonging to a military alliance, or because of its financial strength, or by virtue of its privileged geographical or political position. In this connection, I wish to state that the recent acquisition of enormous conventional armaments by some countries in our region which has disturbed the balance of power and has given new dimensions to the concept of security, is a matter of grave concern to us.

Wars and conflicts never take place abruptly and without a background. Lack of consideration of essential issues gradually lead to conflict. What comes suddenly is the conflict itself and its disastrous consequences are obvious. History has proved that if lack of consideration of important issues does not exist and events which have tragic and grave consequences, are brought in time to the attention of the world community, there would always be a better chance for preventing them.

In view of the tragic events in our region of the world, we still notice that policies leading to similar events are taking place. The tragic events in Bangladesh took place as a result of such lack of consideration. This tragedy was so grave that if it had occurred in a remote period of history all measures should have been taken in order to see it not repeated, but it is surprising that in such a short time it seems to have been forgotten. Our anxiety is that the causes which led to this tragedy could easily take place in the same part of the world, and consequently lead to another cruel and pointless war. Afghanistan has no desire but to observe the conditions of peace and the promotion of international relations in the entire world, including in the region to which it belongs. The disturbance of peace in one particular part of the world cannot remain isolated and affects international peace and security throughout the world. On this basis, Afghanistan deems it necessary to bring to attention of this conference the possibility of such events taking place in the vicinity of our country as a result of the

disturbance of the balance of power through armaments and political arrangements.

One of the political measures is the attitude recently adopted by the Government of Pakistan against the leaders of the National Awami Party.

The distinguished Heads of State present in this historical meeting are aware that the Government of Pakistan has recently arrested a number of the Baluch and Pushtoon national leaders and exerts political pressure against others. This provocative gesture on the part of the Government of Pakistan against the Pushtoon and Baluch leaders is a further measure taken towards suffocating the aspirations and wishes of the people of Pushtoonistan.

The people of Afghanistan who have deep historical, cultural and ethical ties with their brother Pushtoos and Baluchs and therefore can not remain indifferent to this action taken by the Government of Pakistan and express deep concern.

We hope that these political measures of Pakistan does not expand and cause further deterioration of the situations in the region.

Western colonialism in the past established by force and other means of interference, created artificial frontiers which violate the inalienable rights of peoples and perpetuate the imperialistic designs of those forces to better understanding among nations. In such cases the wrong inflicted upon nations must be redressed and as a result colonialism should be terminated in such a manner that no possibility should be left for any source of tension that could adversely influence friendly relations between countries and peoples.

Our policy in connection with the abolishment of colonialism and all forms of alien domination, apartheid and racial discriminations, and our struggle against these ills is well known. We shall continue this policy, with all the power at our disposal. When we speak of colonialism, we refer not only to the so-called western colonialism. Colonialism to us means all forms and manifestations of alien domination—be it political, economic or cultural. Yet the most regrettable of all forms of colonialism is the domination of certain people and territories by countries which themselves have once suffered the evils and frustrations of western colonialism.

Almost thirteen years have passed and the government of Portugal has not deemed it fit to ap-

ply the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and peoples with regard to the territories under its administration.

The Afghan Government fully supports the struggle of the Liberations Movements in the Portuguese territories, and indeed in all Southern Africa, and condemns the recent massacre carried out by the Portuguese military personnel in Mozambique. This act of violence against innocent villagers has aroused the conscience of mankind everywhere.

My Government strongly condemns South Africa for its policy of apartheid. This policy has a corrosive influence on the relations among the peoples of South Africa as well as on the prospect for peace in the African continent. This situation, which becomes more and more explosive, constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

Afghanistan has always supported and respected the rights of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, and fully support the imposition of sanctions by the Security Council against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, but as we are all aware they have not been fruitful because of the close cooperation and collaboration between the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and the Government of Portugal.

We should not forget that the Government of United Kingdom, as the administering power, bears a great deal of responsibility for the continuation of the present state of affairs in Zimbabwe.

The racist government of South Africa, inspite of resolution 2146 (XXI) terminating its mandate in South West Africa, has continued its illegal occupation of the territory, and has totally denied the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia. The Government and people of Afghanistan condemn this attitude of South Africa with respect to Namibia and request this gathering to take appropriate measures leading to the restoration of the rights of Namibians.

Mr. President, Afghanistan has always supported the heroic struggle of the people of Vietnam for its freedom and independence. Now that the Paris Agreement on the ending of war and the restoration of peace in Vietnam and the Vientiane Agreement on the Restoration of Peace and Realisation of National Concord in Laos have been signed, we hope that these agreements be fully and faithfully abided by all parties concerned. The implementation of these accords will ensure the fundamental rights of the people of Vietnam to independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of their

country, and the right of self-determination of all peoples of Indo-China. We are happy to note that the bombing of Cambodia has ceased as of 15th August this year.

We were impressed by the statement of the head of state of Cambodia that nonaligned conference provides a forum for Cambodia to explain its problems.

Mr. President, before concluding I should like to say a few words about the question of international cooperation for economic development. In this connection, we would like to emphasise that maximum cooperation and solidarity among the developing countries is of great importance. Without such cooperation it seems to us that much has to be done for the elimination of possible sources of friction between the various continents of the Group of 77, and the implementation of special measures in favour of the least developed and the developing land-locked countries.

More than two years have elapsed since the adoption of the International Development Strategy. The developed countries have still to demonstrate the necessary political will to implement the provisions of the related agreements and resolutions. Any further delay will lead us to think of some kind of refusal of the principles of international cooperation and lack of willingness on the part of the developed countries to respect

their commitments. We cannot ignore the negative trends that exist in the field of world economy. These are explained by the substantial increase in the per capita income of the developing countries, the steady decline in their share of the world trade in exports, the decrease of financial flow from the developed to the developing countries, and the constant growth of the burden of external debts in the developing countries. It was meant that the International Development Strategy would stop such alarming trends in the world economy, but nothing has been achieved to reverse such trends. The lack of cooperation on behalf of the developed countries has persisted to remain unchanged. They have refused to implement the special measures in favour of the least developed and the land-locked developing countries, unanimously adopted by UNCTAD III, and endorsed by the United Nations' General Assembly. We hope that this conference would give expression to its will and desire to see that the provisions of the International Development Strategy and the related resolutions and agreements will be implemented. Otherwise international cooperation in the field of economic development would remain meaningless.

To conclude I would like to say that in this conference we have heard from great statement re-

ferences to the increasing membership of the family of nonaligned nations, their greater solidarity, the great role they have played in the arena of international affairs and the hopes that have been expressed for future impact of the policy of nonalignment for us is a national cause.

We have maintained it not without great sacrifice. It has cost us a lot. We have received the least financial assistance for our greatest need. Our socio-economic development, our progress, has been slow and our backwardness caused only by our wars against colonialism, still persists, but we are determined to follow the policy of nonalignment. We are proud to march with those of you to the end of the road, to peace and justice and progress but only with honour and dignity. (Concluded)

Two Afghan resolutions adopted

KABUL, Sept. 13, (Bakhtar).—The Nonaligned countries' Summit Conference in Algiers adopted two resolutions proposed by Afghanistan. One of the resolutions concerned adopting of special measures for meeting the special needs of the land locked countries, and the other support to the less developed of the developing countries.

The conference resolved that to ensure, and to actualise the right of free access to and from the seas for the land-locked countries, and making available necessary national and international cooperation for meeting the special needs of these countries immediate measures should be considered.

In the second resolution concerning support for the

less developed among the developing countries, it was resolved that in granting national and international economic aid for the immediate implementation of UNCTAD III and other specialised organisation on adopting special measures in the interest of the developing countries, preference be given to this category of nations.

APPOINTMENTS



Zalmai Mahmoud Ghazi was appointed Afghan Ambassador to Tehran on September 14, 1973.

Born on February 2, 1924, Ghazi studied at Isteqlal Lycee before going on to obtain a B.A. degree from Harvard University in 1950. After gaining an M.A. at Columbia, he received a Ph.D. degree from Geneva University.

He served on many Afghan missions abroad in various capacities. From 1959 to 1962 he was First Secretary at the Afghan Embassy in Washington. In 1965 he was appointed Afghan Ambassador to Paris, Brussels and Vienna. In 1971 he proceeded to London, also being accredited to Oslo and the Hague.

He has been a member of many Afghan delegations to international conferences as well as the U.N. General Assembly 15th, 16th and 17th sessions.

He has also written a book: "Pashtunistan or the Consequences of the Colonial Policy."



Dr. Abdul Wahid Karim was appointed Afghan Ambassador to Egypt on September 15, 1973.

Born in Kabul in 1927, Dr. Karim studied at Isteqlal Lycee, took his B.A. degree at Kabul University and acquired his Ph.D. from Paris University. In 1952 and 1953 he served as Attache to the Afghan Embassies in London and Paris respectively. In 1958 he became Charge d'Affaires in Baghdad and in 1959 was appointed First Secretary in the Paris Afghan Embassy. In 1970 he was appointed Director General of Political Affairs in the Foreign Ministry.

Dr. Karim has been a member of many Afghan delegations abroad. He represented Afghanistan at the UNESCO annual session in Paris, at ECAFE in Wellington, UNCTAD in New Delhi and also at the U.N.'s 20th and 21st General Assemblies.

Dr. Karim is the author of a book "The Problem of Pashtunistan from the Viewpoint of International Law."



On 23 September 1973, the Foreign Ministry's Information Department announced the appointment of Dr. Ghulam Farouk as Afghan Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Dr. Farouk was born in Kabul in 1909. He completed his primary education in Kabul before going to Germany for his secondary and higher education. He received a diploma in medicine in 1939 and returned to Kabul in 1940 where he took up a post as physician at the Masturat hospital. In 1946 he became Dean of the College of Medicine at Kabul University, and in 1948 was appointed Deputy Minister of Public Health. From 1951 to 1955 he served as Minister of Public Health. He was Afghan Ambassador in Bonn from 1955 to 1964.



The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry announced the appointment of General Mohammad Said as Ambassador to Turkey on 24 September 1973.

General Said was born in 1915 in Gulbahar. After completing his primary education, he left Afghanistan in 1927 for his higher education in Turkey.

He graduated from high school in 1936, and went on to study and receive diplomas from the Military University and Military Academy. He returned to Afghanistan in 1940 where he served in various capacities in military units and the Defence Ministry up to 1953. He also served as commander of the Herat, Mazare Sharif, Nangarhar and Pakthia forces.

For the last ten years he has served as commander of the Kandahar forces, and has been awarded several medals and orders.



On 29 September 1973 the Department of Information in the Foreign Ministry announced that Dr. Rahman Pazhwak had been appointed Ambassador to New Delhi.

Born in Ghazni in 1917, Pazhwak was educated in Kabul. In 1939 he became editor of *Islah* and in 1941 was appointed Director General of the Pashto Academy.

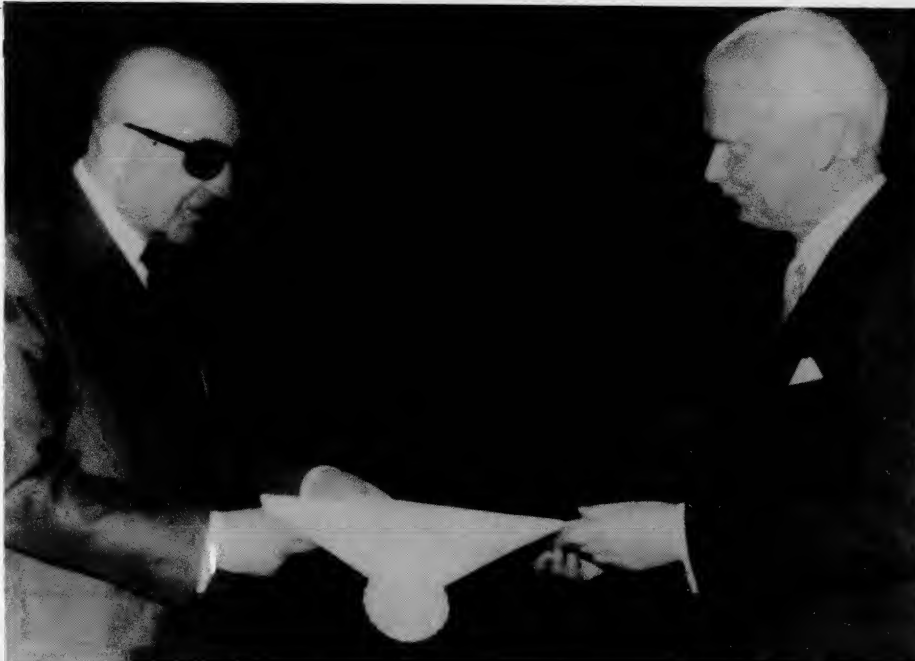
In 1946 he was appointed Secretary to the Afghan Legation in London and in 1947 became an official in the International Labour Organisation in Ottawa. He served as Press Attache in Washington and London in 1948 and 1951 respectively.

In 1955 Pazhwak was appointed Director General of Political Affairs in the Foreign Ministry and in 1958 proceeded to New York as Resident Representative at the United Nations. Early in 1973 he was named Afghan Ambassador in Bonn.

He has been a member of many Afghan delegations to conferences abroad. He participated in the Belgrade and Cairo summit conferences of the nonaligned countries of 1961 and 1964 as well as representing President Daoud at the Algiers summit of 1973. In 1963 he served as President of the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations. In 1966 he presided over the 21st General Assembly of the United Nations, and in 1967 acted as President to the special U.N. General Assembly discussing the Middle East crisis. In 1973 he headed the Afghan delegation to the 28th General Assembly of the United Nations.



On 16 September, Muhammad Sultan, the Ambassador of Bangladesh, presented his credentials to President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud. He also delivered a message from Bangladesh Prime Minister, Mujibur Rahman, inviting President Daoud to pay an official visit to his country.



The non-resident Australian Ambassador to Kabul, Arthur Maseela Morris, presented his credentials to President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud on 23 September.



PROCLAMATION OF THE REPUBLIC

Following is the text of the proclamation of Republic broadcast by Mohammad Daoud, nationally at 7.20 a.m., July 17, 1973 (Saratan 26, 1352):

In the name of God Almighty
the Benevolent, the Merciful

Dear Sisters and Brothers:

While discharging various responsibilities in the service of my nation I have always been in search of ways to provide a positive and real environment for the moral and material development of the people of Afghanistan, specially of the deprived classes and the youths of the nation, where all the people of Afghanistan, without privilege or discrimination might take a responsible part in the progress and building of the country.

A long time has passed and many efforts were made to overcome the factors, which as experience has shown, formed impediments in the gradual achievement of such a goal, specially to establish trustworthy security in the country to permit sound and positive economic and social changes in a healthy manner to make the youth feel secure, and to curb superstition and reaction.

After passing through all these stages, I had no reason for not

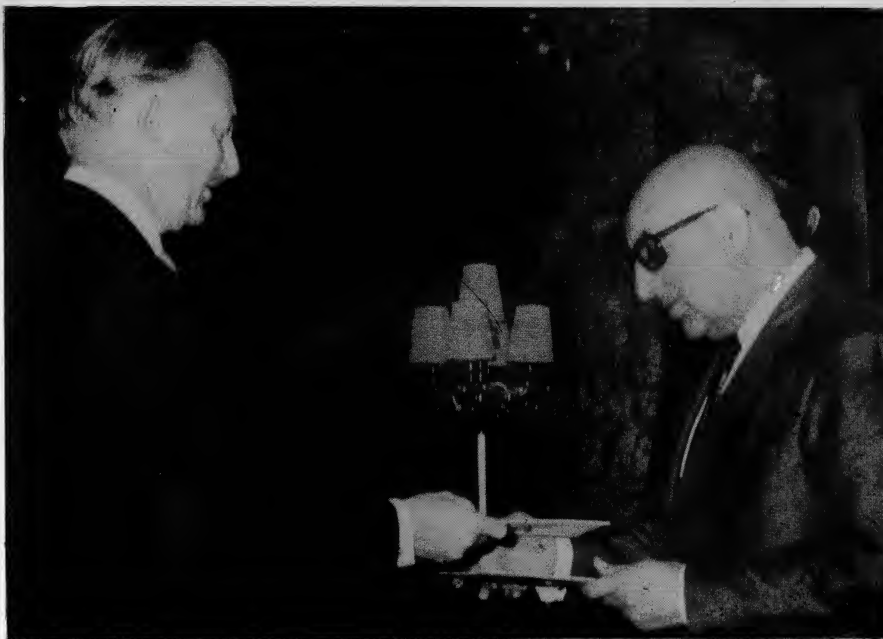
opening a new chapter for attaining that goal.

For the future prosperity of my nation I had not known and do not know of any other way except by establishing real and reasonable democracy based on the principle of service for the majority of the people of Afghanistan.

In my opinion the original foundation of such a social situation can be laid by attaining the complete rights of the people and by upholding the principle of national sovereignty. At no time should these two principles, overtly or covertly, be violated.

It was this holy desire that forced me to forward my and my friends last proposal to the King ten years ago and ask for its implementation for the welfare and prosperity of the Afghan nation.

But the reason why that holy desire resulted in this anarchy in the country and why my weak colleagues did not follow the right path is a long story, the details of which cannot be pre-



President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud accepted the credentials of Franz Josef Hoffman, the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, on 23 September.

Franz Josef Hoffman was born in February 1915 and studied law at the universities of Muenster, Koenigsburg, Freiburg and Hamburg. He entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1951. Between 1951 and 1953 he served first as Vice Consul and then as Second Secretary in the Bonn mission in London. In 1955 he was appointed Consul in the General Consulate of the FRG in New York. From 1960 to 1968 he served in the Foreign Ministry and since then served as FRG Ambassador to Sri Lanka.



Deputy Planning Minister, Ali Ahmad Khoram and Victor Shwedinko, the Economic Counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in Kabul sign documents

relating to the Soviet technical and economic assistance to Afghanistan in extracting solid minerals .



The cooperation of Soviet sports experts with the Physical Education Department of the Education Ministry was extended for another year by the signing on 7 September of an agreement by Second Deputy Education Minister, Mohammad Naseem, and Elistrativ, the Deputy Economic Counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

The documents pertaining to the delivery of Kabul Poly-technic Institute, the Mangalak Technicum and the Kasare Sharif Mines and Petroleum Technicum are signed by Deputy Planning Minister, Ali Ahmad Khoram and Victor Shvedinko, the Economic Counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.





Information Minister inaugurates national archives

KABUL, Sept. 10, (Bakhtar)—The national archives was opened at the Public Library building by Information and Culture Minister Dr. Nevin at 10 a.m. Sept. 8. Dr. Nevin expressed hope that the countrymen who possess historical documents, part of the recorded national history of Afghanistan would bring them to the national archives either as volunteer gift or against payment.

In the national archives more than a thousand documents have been collected which include letters, legal papers, decrees agreements and peace treaties from the era of Ahmad Shah Baba till Amir Amanullah Khan Ghazi.

The important documents of the national archive are the letters by Aminullah Khan Logari, one of the national heroes of the second Anglo-Afghan war, which are addressed to the enlightened people of Afghanistan to stand against colonialism, the treaty between the chiefs of Barkzai and Britain in 1878 during the reign of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan, and the peace treaty between Amir Dost Mohammad Khan with Barakzai brother dated 1863.

Maiwandwal's confession note

Esteemed investigating mission:

You stated in the course of questioning during the last few nights that there are many reasons against me and there is evidence that I had arranged a meeting in my home in which a number of individuals were present and where a plot against the regime was organised. I confess that in arranging such a meeting I committed a great mistake.

Signature of Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal,
Mizan 8, 1352

From confession to suicide

In most of the countries of the world the patriotic forces after the triumph of the revolution are taken unawares by reactionary undercurrents.

They jeopardise the destiny of their nation, and millions of innocent human beings are mass murdered.

These servants of aliens and betrayers of the country not only are not ashamed but actually enjoy the slaughter of innocent children, liquidation of thousands of patriotic students and making homeless millions of their compatriots under the orders and instructions of their masters.

A group of merciless traitors also wanted to bring such a situation in our poor country and on our people by mass murders and leaving the fate of the country hanging.

Countries which after a revolution have been catapulted into such an unfortunate situation, or even disintegration, are many. From the first moments when our wise leader and master of our revolution was devising the new order, not for a single moment did he neglect keeping in mind the anti-national forces, and always drew the attention of his followers to the moves of betrayers of the country. It was his lessons that kept our eyes open and our ears alert to sirens of danger.

Only a few days had passed, and we were just beginning to search ways and means to the pitiable situation of our people when a group of enemies of the people, who sought their life and their honour for years in the destruction of the country, hatched a plot, and wanted to liquidate en masse the patriotic forces.

They wanted to destroy the innocent children and families of the revolutionaries by use of foreigners' handgranades. They wanted to close forever centres of learning and sources of light to our people.

Fortunately before they succeeded in this shameless act they were discovered. Their documents were discovered and they were left with no alternative but to admit to their horrible crime.

Mohammad Hashem Maiwandwal wished to hear the voice of his companions, and he did. He wished to see them, and he did. What else ought he do? He asked for a pen and paper, and he wrote:

(A photocopy of what he wrote, along with English translation is published in this issue.)

The question is why did he commit suicide.

The investigators ask:

Question:

Mr. Maiwandwal:

The monarchy is just liquidated. These are the first days of the

revolution. The people wish to think about eliminating their misfortunes in an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity. The ground is prepared for the patriots' progress, and the future is bright. The office of the President, and those of members of the government will be filled by an election in accordance with the Constitution which will be promulgated in the near future. What is your and your friends' motivation for the liquidation of the order which you witnessed was backed and supported by the absolute majority of the people of Afghanistan especially the patriotic forces apart from, as the documents before you, consisting of your own and your follower's confessions, merciless and unmanly slaughter of the destitute, unfortunate and hungry people of Afghanistan. In your thinking what results could be achieved from this action?

Answer:

He accepted the paper, and wished to be given time until the next evening so that he could write the answer without haste.

Answer: Yes, answer. In the early hours of the morning he commits suicide, and leaves this world like thousands of spies who have betrayed their country, taking with him valuable secrets, vital to all revolutionary people of the world.

صیت قلم تمیق
قراری که در شب هجری تمیق از قلم من و در روز دلیلی ندارد و سواد هم
بر من نیست که من در خانه خود یعنی ترتیب نموده بودم که در آن یک عده آقایان را موقوفه کرده اند
عده ای از طرف من شمع جبهه شده است اما اقران منم که در ترتیب چنین مجلس من در یک
مجلسه بزرگ نموده ام
کتاب
میرزا
۱۳۵۲ / ۷ / ۸

قرآن
 ویک از اینها در بیان شکوفه سخن نکرده
 و از نظر آخر شکوفه تفسیر نموده
 تفسیر حرف شده بیاد نیست که صحیح
 گردانید فارغ کردن از کارهای
 قوامی زنی و به انداختن از قوامی
 برای همه آورده که صحیح

بنام خداوند درود
 قرار داد در باره تفسیر از اینها نکرده
 ترتیب بیان و صورت عملی کردن
 با محبت که به یک نوع است
 و شریک که صورت گرفته و در بعضی
 در اردیبهشت و در زمانه که در اردیبهشت
 از قضا که به خاطر خویش آورده
 محبت که در اردیبهشت صورت گرفته
 تفسیر جدید
 ۱۳۵۲/۷/۸
 علی صدر

محمد
 محمد

Mr Maiwandwal:

As you were asked in the previous question to explain the coup d'etat plan and manner of its implementation and the meeting between you and your collaborator friends try to remember the utterances of each friend, and likewise state in detail what you said in the meeting.

Mizan 8, 1352
 Signature

Answer:

Esteemed

Each one of them spoke about their specialty, and offered explanations from the viewpoint of their field of specialty. I do not remember their words in detail.

Signature of Mohammad Hashem.

P. S. Khan Mohammad spoke of the readiness of the land forces, and Abdul Razak Khan of the readiness of the air forces

Signature of Mohammad Hashem.

16/11

۸/۸
عالمی مجلس
دریں وقت

صوم نما روزه که از کفایت ستم شده است
عین موجود است و سیرت است از ابراهیم
گنوا نیست پس چشیده است از آن ثبت شده
این ستم است از ابراهیم ندارم
در مدد ابراهیم ندارم
موند خراش محمد بن رده است

طوری که شفا ها خود را از فشار درد در دلائل کافی
 عرض ایشان علیهم السلام نمود است و علاوه نمود
 که با اینکه شهادت محمد اکرم سلوات الله علیه را در
 تمام صفات ممل شهادت بود استماع نمود
 که اگر شهادت یک نفر دیگر از شفا حقیم
 مورد استماع نماید از یک نفر دیگر
 چنانچه که حدیث است و که باید بخورد نماید از شفا
 را به بعضی قول در محکم در دیگر دلیله
 از روی خود که است پس این شهادت

۱۰ سند تحریری در زمینه تحریر ۱۹۱۶

As you said the testimony of one of the accused persons against me exists, and you can let me listen to it, I have no objection to listening to the recorded voice of this testimony.

Mohammad Hashem.

As you said verbally that there exist sufficient reasons for proof against you and added that even though you heard the testimony of Pilot Mohammad Akram who has all the qualifications of a witness that you would hear the testimony of another of your accused friends, (this is available for you as a result of your wish and your request, and you ought to write that you did not state this is the court by virtue of persuasion, but that it was your own wish, hence you provide a document to the effect in writing.

Mizan 8. 1352

Question

Mr. Mohammad Hashem Maiwandwal:

As you have written in your answer that you had committed a mistake in convening a meeting in your home against the Republican Regime of Afghanistan, introduce by name the persons present at this meeting of conspiracy against the republican regime under your leadership.

Signature

Answer

In this meeting, as I have written in the separate sheet of confession, as it became evident in the course of investigation, present were Khan Mohammad Khan, Abdul Razak Khan, and Pilot Mohammad Akram Khan.

Mohammad Hashem.

Mizan 8, 1352

دین مجلی که در دین عهد نامه اترافیه نوشته
ام حیدری در جریان تحقیقات سرور کرده است
خان محمد خان و عبدالرزاق خان و محمد اکرام خان
سیدت ملازاده
میزان

16
بناظر محترم میسرند
فرمود که در جواب خویش فرموده اند که
در محبت علیه در رسم جمهوری قیام
در منزل که آنکس که بود ترک است
کرده بودند انحصار که در دست محسن قیام
علیه در رسم جمهوری است و هر چه ممکن
کرده بودند تا سوزنی نماید (الصدار)

Mr. Maiwandwal
You have named three persons in your answers. Please explain who are these persons, and for how long have you known them.
Mizan 8, 1352.
Signature

میزان
مهرت در دستن میسرند بان و عبدالرزاق
خان در دوران گذشته است ام و محمد اکرام خان
را صبیح آ در منتهی که آنکه منی کش فاش کرده
صان خان که منتهی میسرند و عبدالرزاق خان
صان قریب در منتهی میسرند (الصدار)

بناظر محترم میسرند
که از سه نفر در جواب خویش فرموده اند
لحقا و ارفع سازید که سه نفر چه کار کرده
و از چند وقت تا کنون میسرند (الصدار)
۱۳۵۲/۷/۸

Esteemed:
I have spoken of my acquaintance with Khan Mohammad Khan and Abdul Razak Khan in previous papers. I got acquainted with Mohammad Akram Khan of late, in the last several nights. Khan Mohammad Khan is the Khan Mohammad Khan known as Marastial, and Abdul Razak Khan is the former commander of the air force.
Mohammad Hashem
Mizan 8, 1352.

بناظر محترم میسرند
میزان

۱۶
 قریباً
 مدینہ منورہ انتفا داتی راہم : ہوشیم میرزا
 حضرت اُستاد درگاہی صاحب اظہار ارادت
 دیکھ کر اندام کودتا است بزینت
 علی

عبدالغفور
 وقار کا بیہوش ایہ سرفراز خول
 حرکت

۱۔ خان محمد خان سرشتال
 ۲۔ عبدالرزاق خان تکرانہ خوری

۳۔ محمد اکرم بیوت
 رفیعہ خول مجتبیٰ علیہ السلام
 جمہوری افغانستان دربار گرد پورہ
 یحییٰ کدکرم مہموبات دیہ فیصل
 باہمت کرید لطفاً عرض

۱۳۵۲/۷/۱۸
 فضل محمد عابد
 علی خاں

Mr. Maiwandwal:

When you convened a meeting to conspire against the republican regime of Afghanistan with the participation of three of your friends,

1. Khan Mohammad Marastial,
 2. Abdul Razak Khan, commander of air force,
 3. Pilot Mohammad Akram,
- what topics did you discuss and in what detail? Please explain comprehensively.

Signature
 Mizan 8, 1352

Esteemed:

In this meeting the republican regime was criticised and the persons present stated that they would resort to a coup d'etat.

Signature of Mohammad Hashim.

مستزما !
 در مجلس که با حضور میوندوال
 صاحب منعقد شد و آقای
 محمد حاشم میوندوال گفت
 که یک املکت خا ر حاشی
 حاضر است به مالکیت مولی
 و اسلحه در قتل اسلحه
 حفیف یعنی تفنگ، تفنگ، ماشه
 است انداز و ما ان حفیف
 میکند و دست رس ما با زراف
 مولد گذاریم میوندوال
 بعد از آنکه همه دسترس
 آمد در آنوقت که در راه
 می اندازیم و او را با
 این ملک فعال میوندوال

ساعتی خان محمد خان
 این در جواب منی خرابی و دیگر این
 ما را انداخته بودم در آن وقت که میوندوال
 عبد الرزاق خان و غیره آمدند و میوندوال
 ما را میوندوال قرار داشت که
 محمد حاشم میوندوال اسلحه در دست داشت که
 محمد حاشم میوندوال

محمد حاشم میوندوال
 ۱۳۷۰/۷/۲۴

Question
 Mr. Khan Mohammad
 Khan:
 You have written in
 your previous answers that
 in this coup d'etat you were
 planning, Mohammad Ha-
 shem Maiwandwal, Abdul
 Razak Khan and others
 were involved, and you
 were led by Mohammad
 Hashem Maiwandwal.
 What did the help that you
 expected from Mohamm-
 ad Hashem Maiwandwal
 consist of?
 Mizan 4, 1352

Answer
 Esteemed:
 In the meeting which
 was held with the partici-
 pation of Mr. Maiwand-
 wal, Mr. Mohammad Ha-
 shem Maiwandwal said
 that a foreign country
 was ready to help us with
 money and arms, light
 arms, that is, pistols, rif-
 les, machine guns, rocket
 launchers, and howitzers.
 These would be put at our
 disposal through possible
 ways, and of course once
 everything was at our dis-
 posal, we would launch
 our coup. Our contacts
 with this country are con-
 tinuing.
 Khan Mohammad

sented in this brief moment. The story will be unfolded for my countrymen at an opportune time.

Anyway, the result was that those long cherished ideas changed to a false democracy which from the beginning was founded on private and class interests, and complexes as well as on intrigues, plots, falsehood, and hypocrisy.

But all this false propaganda in these ten years could not hide the bitter facts which were tell-tales of the complete decline and bankruptcy of the country's economic, administrative, social, and political state for the people of Afghanistan and the world.

In short, democracy or the government of the people was changed into anarchy and the constitutional monarchy to a despotic regime. All these forces struggled against one another and the people, and in pursuing the principle of divide and rule fire was lighted throughout the country.

So that in this turbulent and dark atmosphere impregnated with misery, poverty, and misfortune they were able to attain their material and political ends.

True patriots wherever they were watched with deep sorrow and anguish this horrible state of their nation. But they were constantly aware of the situation specially the Afghan armed forces who felt this agony more than anyone else, exercising extreme patience hoping that today or tomorrow the vile and

rotten system in Afghanistan would become aware of the misery of the nation and endeavour to reform itself. But the result proved that these hopes are impertinent, and the regime and system became so corrupt that no hope or expectation for its reform existed. Consequently all patriots, specially the patriotic armed forces of Afghanistan decided to put an end to this rotten system and deliver the nation from their plight.

Dear Countrymen:

Let me inform you that, that system has been overthrown, and a new order which is the Republican regime has been established which conforms to the true spirit of Islam.

My friends and I from the depth of our hearts congratulate you on this first Republic of Afghanistan and consider it auspicious for prosperity and success of the country and its people.

I congratulate the dedicated Afghan army in all parts of the country and all of you. I am sure you are aware of your duty which is ensuring security and protecting the national sovereignty of Afghanistan.

The new order naturally has with it basic reforms, the details of which are not possible in this short time but our dear compa-

riots will be told about them in the near future.

Afghanistan's foreign policy will be based on neutrality, non-alignment in military blocs, and free judgement of the people of Afghanistan themselves.

Afghanistan's international policy has been formulated in accordance with the national desires of the country for the sound moral and material existence of our people.

From our national needs and aspirations it becomes clear that the attainment of our goals more than anything else is dependent on world peace, and no country can achieve its national wishes without peace. Since we, more than anyone else, are in need of endeavours for the development of our country, therefore we more than anyone else, are desirous of peace and security in the world.

Hence the first pillar of the policy of Afghanistan is a desire for peace and friendship with all the nations and people of the world. In this wish no discrimination against any country or people whether near or far, big or small prevails with us. This independent determination stems from the wishes of the people of Afghanistan, the element which distinguishes the traditional non-aligned policy of Afghanistan is its clarity and frankness, manifesting the independence of Afghanistan's national determination.

Thus the ties of amity between Afghanistan and the friendly nations will persist on unshakeable foundations, and moves for their further expansion and consolidation through diplomacy and personal contacts for international cooperation will be created and attracted.

It is our hope that positive and practical results will be obtained from this policy. This system respects the principles embodied in the charter of the United Nations, the object of which is prosperity of the human race and tranquillity of the world.

Our relations with Pakistan, which is the only nation with whom we have a political difference over the Pashtunistan issue which we have not been able to solve so far, will be based on our permanent efforts to find a solution to the Pashtunistan problem.

In the end I once again congratulate all my countrymen on this great national achievement, and express my sincere thanks and gratitude to all patriots specially the Afghan armed forces who did not refrain from any sincere and selfless efforts. Since our hopes and expectations cannot have any end point the continuation of this cooperation by all the people of the country, especially the youth which I am certain will be forthcoming is the heartfelt desire of all of us.

**"LONG LIVE AFGHANISTAN
and LONG LIVE THE
REPUBLIC."**

Our perpetual revolution

Such documents cannot always be obtained. Such plots cannot always be discovered unless noble human beings, after carrying out a revolution, remain revolutionary until they die.

The friends of the revolution in Afghanistan serve as eternal and paramount example for preserving and protecting the revolution. The traitors' clique wanting to topple the revolution, and liquidate the patriots, think of a way to disrupt and undermine the confidence and unity of the revolutionaries. They approach the revolutionaries, make promises, and indulge in conspiracies—oblivious of the fact that the distance between the revolutionary and a betrayer of the country cannot be eliminated by money and position.

The revolutionaries collaborate with them, learn all there is to know, and light is shed on all angles, with no speck of doubt remaining. They then say: surrender you base men, traitors, and merciless murderers. The revolution governs you, and it is the revolution that will remain eternal. It is you and your reaction that will be condemned and eliminated. They all confess because their voices are recorded, and their documents are captured.

General Abdul Wali's court-martial begins

KABUL, Oct. 6, (Bakhtar).—The court-martialing of the former Commander of the Central Garrison Gen. Abdul Wali began yesterday by the military tribunal after his case had been forwarded to the court.

RED CRESCENT WEEK BEGINS WITH PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Following is the text of the message issued by President Mohammad Daoud Patron of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, and read over Radio Afghanistan at 9 p.m., October 15:

In the Name of the Almighty, The Merciful and the Compassionate:

Esteemed Compatriots,

I am pleased to have the opportunity to open the Afghan Red Crescent Society Week, which coincides with the days of fasting, for the first time under the new regime of Republican State, and express my best wishes for the honour and prosperity of my compatriots, and the progress of the country on the occasion.

Dear Sisters and Brothers:

Observation of the Red Crescent Society Week not only draws the attention of the staff of this humanitarian centre to their lofty objectives but also affords an opportunity to our people to participate in humanitarian acts, and help the poor more than before in accordance with the high teachings of Islam. In this way adherence to the national and international objectives of Red Crescent and Red Cross societies which constitute humanitarianism, unity, voluntary services to mankind and mutual cooperation will be popularised among our compatriots throughout the country.

The object behind the establishment of such humanitarian institutions whether it is a Red Crescent or a Red Cross Society is to help the afflicted and deprived human beings.

As the years go by, and as mankind makes added progress in the field of science and technology, overcoming difficulties they face, one vulnerability remains; when national catastrophes strike. Giving a helping hand

to poor human beings and destitute compatriots, afflicted by such calamities manifests the highest human social sentiments in national and international levels. In a world where egoism, discrimination and rifts still overwhelm the feelings of humanitarianism, togetherness, resulting in many social anachronisms for the nations of the world that threaten the common achievements of the human race and the world civilisation—the heritage of mankind—it is the helping hand of the Red Crescent and Red Cross societies which hasten to aid the afflicted and the deprived and makes us hopeful of a secure future and evolution of human civilisation.

I am certain that my compatriots in general and the staff of the Afghan Red Crescent Society in particular, will achieve better success in the future in performing their human duties, and come to the aid of those in need of help, and exercise their duties as servants of the human society, and a member of the International Red Crescent and Red Cross, and Red Lion and Sun League as befits their lofty and human status.

It is our wish that all our compatriot sisters and brothers, in whatever part of the country they live, during this week and thereafter shall not refrain from extending moral and material help to the Afghan Red Crescent Society, as much as they can afford, and in any means possible to them, since we can not expect an individual or institution to cope with adversity and calamity in a whole society. To cope with the problems of poverty, illiteracy, disease and other problems in the society is the responsibility of the

people who live in that country, and this great national responsibility is met when the citizens in that society generously help the needy and the poor, in every possible way, through this singular national and international centre.

Hence we can claim that in today's life the only way of progress and advancement for the backward and developing societies is concerted efforts, collaboration, sympathy and all out cooperation of the citizens.

In conclusion I pray that Almighty God gives our compatriots the strength to render the Afghan Red Crescent Society successful in meeting its responsibilities, in helping the needy and the poor, realising the human and worldwide objectives of the Society which are in line with the characteristics of our compatriots, as Moslems and Afghans.



cal juncture is to put an end to social inequalities, poverty and backwardness that have plagued the country for long centuries, consolidation of political independence and achievement of economic independence.

If the Republican regime does not take up the struggle of achieving economic progress and creating a strong national economy then our political independence and national sovereignty would be jeopardised. In order to set up a national economy founded on modern science and technology and to insure improvement in the peoples' living standard, it is necessary to launch basic and profound economic and social reforms. The State sector of the economy ought to be strengthened and the country industrialised by establishing national industries, democratic practices govern social, political and economic life of the nation.

Only authentic and revolutionary changes can enable the country to consolidate its national independence, and leaning on the support of the Almighty our country should march ahead on the road towards economic and social progress.

Dear and esteemed countrymen:

The performance of these grand national duties calls upon us to muster all national and progressive forces at this perilous and sensitive moment in the history of the nation. All patriotic strata should unite together in a broad front under the leadership of the young Republican regime of the country. With the blessing of God Almighty and the achievement of basic reforms and the establishment of a new Afghanistan, progressive and strong, and with patriotic zeal and fervour and certainty and valour and the song of revolution may the young Republic of Afghanistan march ahead. Long live Afghanistan, honour be to the people of Afghanistan and aloft be the banner of the Republic.

(Continued from page 20)

August 2, 1973
Tunisia and Senegal.

August 4, 1973
Chile, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Nepal.

August 6, 1973
Indonesia, and Holland.

August 8, 1973
Belgium.

August 9, 1973
Finland

August 12, 1973
Spain

August 13, 1973
Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Cambodian National Unity Front.

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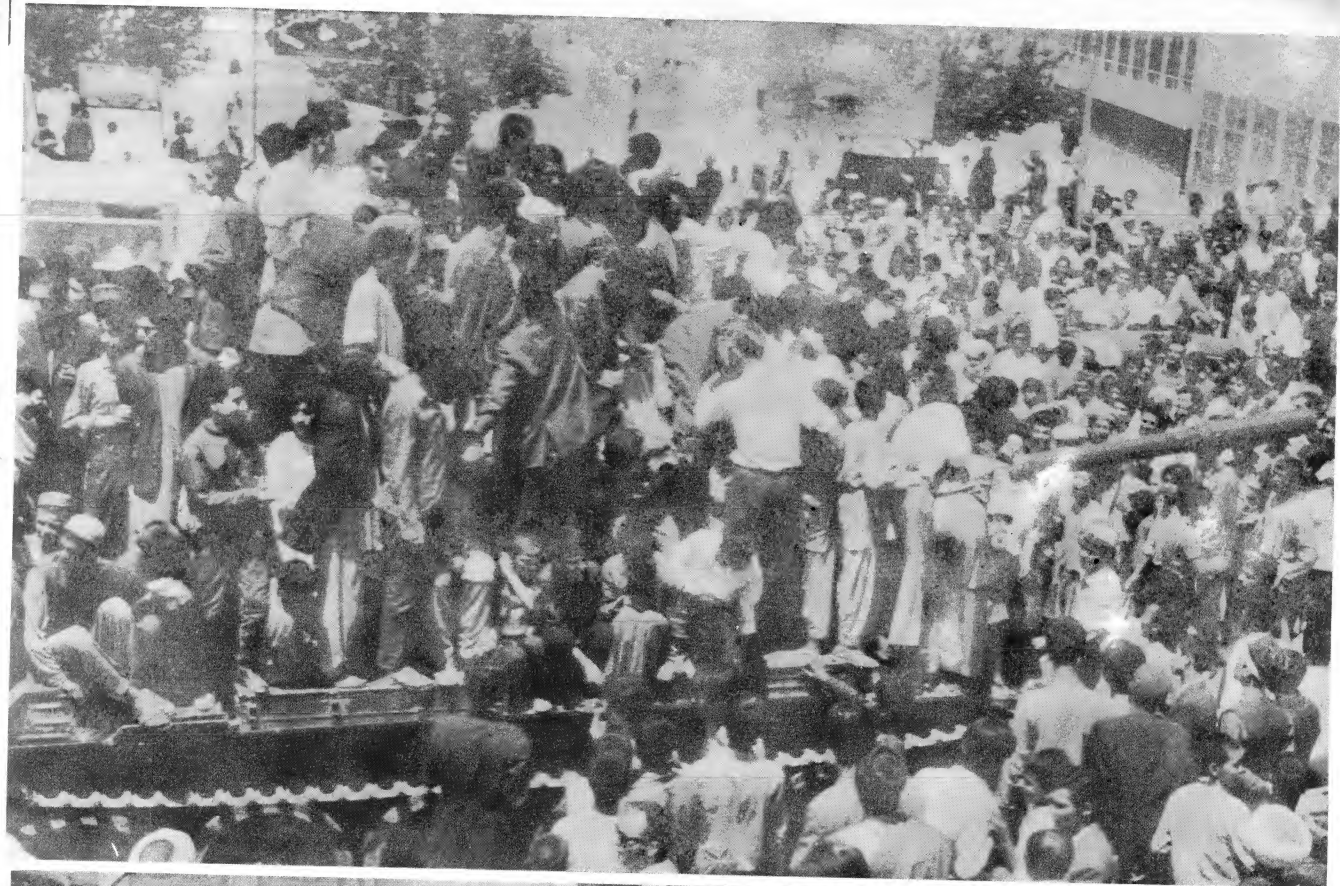
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Address your enquiries to:
Aryana, c/o the Kabul Times,
Ansari Watt, Kabul,
Republic of Afghanistan





**Mohammad Daoud
elected President of State
and Prime Minister
of Republic
of Afghanistan**

The first meeting of the Central Committee of the Republic of Afghanistan convened yesterday.

It elected Mohammad Daoud the Founder of the Republic of Afghanistan as the President of the State and Prime Minister.

Mohammad Daoud will also hold personally the portfolios of the National Defence Ministry as well as Foreign Ministry.

Other members of the government will be announced later. Pending the appointment of new members of the government, the deputy ministers will continue to discharge duties of their ministries.

The streets of Kabul were packed and the soldiers welcomed as everyone joined in to celebrate the new Republic.





Citizens of Herat
acclaimed the Republic
by parading with banners
and shouting slogans.

50,000 welcomed the new
order in Kandahar by
marching through the
streets, carrying por-
traits of the founder
of the Republic,
Mohammad Daoud.



The PRESIDENT'S PRESS CONFERENCE

KABUL July 25. (Bakhtar).—The President of State and Prime Minister of the Republic of Afghanistan, Mohammad Daoud held a press conference yesterday which was attended by Afghan and foreign newsmen.

The press conference was held at six in the evening and attended by the President of the Bakhtar News Agency, the editors in chief of the Kabul Times, Islah-Anis, and Heywad dailies, the French radio-television, the Italian radio-television, BBC, Australian radio, U.P.I., AP, Reuter, the United Press of India, the United News of India, Etelaat of Tehran, Figaro, London Times, Washington Post, Yumuri Shimbun of Tokyo and Time-Life Magazine.

Following is the transcript of the press conference:



1. Would the President explain the reasons for the coup d'etat and the proclamation of the Republic?

Answer:

Whenever a nation verges on disaster and corruption in governmental institutions reach its highest, and hope for reform is totally lost, then it befalls every patriot to come to the rescue of his country.

2. Can the President tell us when it was first decided to stage a coup and how it was carried

out?

Answer:

I do not intend to go into details, but suffice it to say that when necessary reforms fail to be introduced by normal means, then a resort to revolutionary actions must take place.

3. What is the position today of members of the royal family and what part if any can they play in the new republic?

Answer:

The members of the previous royal family are safe and unhar-

med. They shall cease to play any role in the new regime. Of course they shall be regarded as Afghan citizens.

4. There have been reports of killings and executions of those opposed to the coup. Can the President give us the facts?

Answer:

I can safely say that this was, in every sense of the word, a bloodless coup, for it not only enjoyed the complete cooperation of all branches of the Army, but also the total support of the people of Afghanistan, particularly that of the youth and the intellectuals.

During the operation, four members of the police force were killed as well as two armymen when their machinegun went off accidentally and I very much regret to say that a dedicated and heroic tank operator was sacrificed when his tank plunged into the Kabul River.

5. What system of government does the President envisage for the new Republic and what role will the central committee play? When will the President announce the membership of the new government?

Answer:

Our initial statement to the people on the morning of July 17th, shed sufficient light on this question.

As all can witness, we undertook this revolution solely for the sake of achieving and realising the prosperity and happiness of our people, and it is our duty to fulfill its aims and objectives. The Central Committee shall supervise this task.

The future constitution of the Republic shall devise and assign ways and means of achieving our national goals.

We seek personalities and patriots with the capacity to undertake the heavy responsibilities to be entrusted to them, to the best of their abilities and in line with the noble spirit of the revolution.

6. The President has said that Pakistan is the only country with which Afghanistan has any quarrel. Can he tell us what this quarrel is about and what action his government intends to take to resolve it?

Answer:

The Pashtunistan question is a reality which cannot be denied. We hope that in grasping this reality, and with mutual goodwill, both sides will be able to find an amicable, peaceful and honourable solution to this problem, in accordance with the hopes and aspirations of the Pashtuns and Baluch people and their leaders.

7. Would the President say what he considers to be the main priorities facing his new government on the domestic front?

Answer:

This Government's main priorities shall be economic development, the raising of the standard of living of our people, the ensuring of justice and the introduction of basic social reforms.

8. You are said to be opposed to the terms of the Helmand Waters treaty with Iran, recently signed but not yet ratified. Is it your intention either to scrap or renegotiate that treaty?

Answer:

I have not as yet studied the Helmand Waters treaty. Therefore, I cannot pass judgement on it.

9. Will you abolish parliament and the constitution? If so, what form of government do you visualise?

Answer:

With the proclamation of the Republic of Afghanistan, the previous constitution is no longer valid. The constitution of the Republic shall be prepared and adopted in due course.

Text of new Khotba released by council of devines

KABUL, July 21, (Bakhtar).—

The Council of Devines of Afghanistan and the president and professional members of the High Auqaf Administration in their historical meeting of Thursday July 19, decided that the monarchy in Afghanistan has been abolished and instead an Islamic Republic has been established which has received overwhelming welcome and to which the obedience of every Afghan is called.

On the basis of the principle that "wa Amrohom Shera Baina-hom" the Republican regime is established in accordance with the holy Islamic principles.

by the founder and the President of the Republic of Afghanistan.

All Khatebs (religious preachers) should be aware that from now on they should read the following in their Friday and Eids Khotba:

"God Almighty help Islam and Muslims to continue the Shar'a (teachings) of the great Prophet Mohammad and assist us in our activities devoted to the service of our religion and nation. With your blessing, your merciful." ... (Note: the text of the Khotba is an unofficial translation of the Arabic version).